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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 78 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be
Production of Pass Ports.

...about.	Steamer.	Tons
...s April	Kashmir	8841
...	Konigin Luise	10,785 extra
...	Kaiser	8987
...	Malwa	7898
...	Khiva	947
...s May	Rasilda	8588
...	Margha	8,259
...th ...	Mora	10890

The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
13th April	Dumra	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
31st Mar.	Cocanada	Buscreh direct 10 a.m. No. 9 Alexandra Dock
1st April.	Barsova	Babbas Bushire and Buscreh 10 a.m. No. 34 Victoria Dock
...	Khiva	Karachi direct.
...	Purulia	Karachi & P. Gulf 8-30 a.m. No. 3 Victoria Dock

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hongkong Maru	5154	14th Mar.	23rd March
Yokkai Maru	4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Tenkai Maru	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sado Maru	3441	2nd Apl.	8th April.
Hakuai Maru		6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru (Motorship)	3830	11th Apr.	22nd April.

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Allise Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Suwa Maru	Daily	6th Mar.	3rd Apl.	Japan
Kanda Maru		6th Mar.	6th Apl.	,,
Tatsuta Maru		13th Mar.	3rd Apl	,,
Sakura Maru		27th April	6th April	,,
Chichibu Maru			13th Apl.	,,
Kamakura Maru		22nd Apl.	22nd Apl.	,,
Kanda Maru		4th Apl.	5th May.	,,
Tatsuta Maru		20th May	15th May	,,

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Manager.
Bombay.
Ballard Road.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

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BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
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(Registered in the Transvaal.)
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Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
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WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
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MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOKI
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

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56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	3

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
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ISSUED CAPITAL
PAID-UP CAPITAL
CURRENT ACCOUNTS allowed on the lowest daily credit balance from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per annum, if the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.
W. B. OLIPHANT,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen
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Hankaw	Moji	Yokohama
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokio
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tokio
Hongo	New York	Wakayama
Kobe	Nihama	Yokohama
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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DIRECTORS:
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Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
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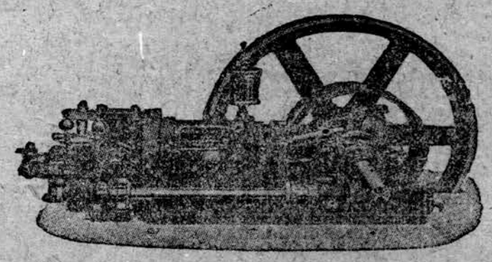

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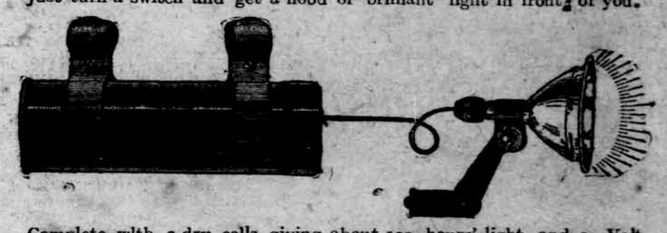

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Million Shoes M. S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H. S.	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5		Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	,, Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.
Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs. 30
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents to :—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Kirkee.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated. In fact it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten [15s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4.	per quire
Solio ,,	,, 14-4	,,
Kentmere ,,	,, 14-4	,,
Rodinol 3 oz.	,, 1-8.	

Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper ,, ,,

S. Mahadeo & Son

Fort, BOMBAY

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED.

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimines Lun Eyeglasses are an speciality—Non-slipping and holding the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

DHRAKSHASHAV

It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Re. 1/-.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Factory—Unjha (Near aboemount.)
BRANCH :—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioners Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 870.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate :—

Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1909 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

WHITE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
WHITE BUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir). (b) Safrey Halva with almonds. (c) Sunny Halva. (d) Rose-scented Halva. (e) Vanila Halva. (f) Mogkati Halva. (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to favour us a trial.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The Subscription List is now open and will be closed on the 15th April, 1920, or earlier as the Directors May Decide.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Hattersley Mill Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital - - - - Rs. 15,00,000

Divided into 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above Shares, 2,300 Shares are to be issued and credited as paid up and the remaining Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 30 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION

Rs. 30 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT

And the balance as and when required by calls to be made by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, KT., Boker, Apollo Street, Bombay.
THE HON'BLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA O.B.E., Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MR. T. V. BADDELEY, Merchant, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Esplanade Rod, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

ALLEN BROS. & Co., (INDIA), LTD., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LONDON AGENTS.

ALLEN BROS. & Co., LTD., 14, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & CO. Grahams Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co., No. 54, Esplanade Rad, Bombay.

Prospectus.

This Company has been formed to erect in Bombay a Mill for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton, Worsted, Linen and Silk narrow-width fabrics of every description, comprising lampwicks, putties, charpoy webbing, trace and belt webbings, insulating tapes, etc. etc.

The Company has purchased from the well-known firm of George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley, England, the machinery of a mill containig 3056 shuttles, with all the necessary machinery for winding, beaming, dyeing, finishing and making up, all specially designed for the production of narrow-width fabrics of every description ranging from ¼" to 4" wide, together with, if desired, the gearing, shafting and moors at present employed in driving the plant.

The greater part of the machinery was made and erected during the War by Messrs George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., at the request of the Goverment, and employed exclusively for the manufacture of narrow-width fabrics for the Alied armies.

To-day Messrs. George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., faced with an immense demand throughout the world, for their Textile Machinery, require the Mill for extension, and the Company has been fortunate enough to secure a ready-made and complete plant, unique of its kind, and capable of an immense production of the narow-width woven fabrics in general use. The prices agreed to be paid to Messrs. George Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., amount to £53,000 or thereabouts, and it has been agreed with them that in satisfaction of a part of such price, viz. £24,000, they are to be allotted 2,000 shares in the Company credited as fully paid up.

The minimum subscriprtion upon which the directors may proceed to allotment is 1,270 shares, but as the capital now offered for subscription has been underwritten, the directors will proceed to allotment at once.

The shares have been underwritten for a commission at the rite of 3 per cent on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

BRITISH AMERICAN ADVERTISING Co., BOMBAY.

Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. are to pay the preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floating of the Company down to the time when it becomes entitled to commence business, exclusive of the underwriting commission above-mentioned, and the estimated amount thereof is Rs. 5,000.

The following contracts have been entered into :—

(1) An Agreement dated the 22nd day of March 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. of the other part, whereby the latter have been appointed Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years and thereafter until they resign at a remuneration of Rs. 1.500 per mensem and a commission of 10 % on the net profits.

(2) An Agreement dated the 22nd day of March 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. of the other part, whereby the Company has agreed to allot to the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. 300 shares of Rs. 100 each credited as fully paid up in consideration of the services rendered by the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld. in promoting the Company and securing the above machinery for the Company and in consideration of their agreeing to pay the preliminary expenses.

Mr. T. V. Baddeley, one of the directors of the Company, is a member of Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a director is to be the holding of 100 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of every director is to be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the directors may fix for every meeting of the board attended by him. And further, if any director is called upon to perform extra services, the Company is to remunerate the director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the directors.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above contracts can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed at the foot of the prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus, and sent to the Company's Agents, together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1930.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO
THE DIRECTORS OF
THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Agents, Messrs. ALLEN BROS. & Co. (INDIA), LD., the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 30 per share on shares in the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's prospectus dated the day of 1920 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of Rs. 30/ per share on allotment and the balance as and when called; and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....
Usual Signature .....

The Hattersley Mill Company Limited.

RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this .....day of 1920
of Mr. .....
the sum of Rs. .....being a deposit of Rs. 30
per share upon .....shares in the above named Company

FOR THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

(This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged for the shares certificate when ready.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF 75 EACH AT PAR AND 26,350 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF Rs. 30 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

FOURTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held here on the 22nd January, 1920, the final call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the new Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th June 1920, on or before the 5th July, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Registered Office,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 9463

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LD.

Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road
Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

92ND DIVIDEND.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY notified that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ended, 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Rupees 250 (two hundred and fifty) per Share, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 6th day of April, 1920, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B. T.) to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 30th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 31st instant to Friday the 9th Proximo, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this notice.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.

9813

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

WANTED—An experienc ART GRADUATE with (S. T. C. D.) for Head-Master, Bansda English School on pay Rs. 100 p.m. rising upto 150. Preference will be given for outdoor game qualifications. Apply to the undersigned.

N. K. AMBEGAOKAR.
Dewai, Bansda State.

9795

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 185 paris of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1920.

3. Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

9790

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 67, dated the 4th February, 1920 in respect of Share No. 4033 of Manekji Petit Manufacturing Co.; Ltd; which is transferred to my name has been mis-placed or lost from my pocket at Baroda. If any one finds the same he is requested to send the same to the undersigned and he will be properly rewarded. If such receipt is not found within 5 days from the date hereof and if any one claims any interest in it the same will not be binding and the holder of such receipt will be responsible for making improper use of the same and the undersigned and the Company will not be in any way responsible for the same.

Baroda, Sultanpura,
30th March, 1920.

JAVERI KALIDAS DAYALAL,
9850

NOTICE.

HEBEBHOY REHEMTOOLLA and ABASBHOY ABDEALI PANDI has ceased to be our service from 28 March, 1920.

MAHOMEDALI HEBATBHOY & Co.,
Paper Merchant,
Sassigalli Mirza Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, equipped with Electric lights, separate bath rooms, etc, suitable for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station.

Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs. Brandon & Co. Victoria Terminus and Matheran Stations.

(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge with meals Rs. 8-8-0 per day.
(2) Charges for separate meals in the restaurant :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chota Hajri	0	10	0
Breakfast	2	0	0
Luncheon	2	0	0
Afternoon tea with pastry	0	4	0
Dinner	3	8	0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus, Bombay or Neral stations.

9788 BY ORDER.

THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 3rd May, 1920, at 2-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, discharging the Liquidators from their office, and determining the manner in which the Books of Account, Vouchers, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th March, 1920. 9838

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TOTOMI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
185, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo (Good Friday) and MONDA, the 5th proximo (Easter Monday) being public Holidays, the Society's BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will however be open as usual for business on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

ACTG. MANAGER, BOMBAY BRANCH.

9845

NOTICE.

THE SHRI-KRISHNA STORES CO. LTD., will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant, on account of ANNUAL STOCK-TTKING.

THE SHRI-KRISHNA STORES Co. Ltd.,

9846

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 1st April 1920 the fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway will be increased by the following amounts :—

I class ..... by Rs. 1 4 0
II class ..... by Rs. 1 0 0
III class ..... by Rs. 0 12 0

The existing fares will however continue to apply to passengers travelling over the Matheran Steam Tramway by the train leaving Neral for Matheran at 4-30 and Matheran for Neral at 13-0 hours.

Only servants of I and II class passengers will be conveyed in the III class by the trains leaving Matheran at 8-0 and Neral at 16-20.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
9816 General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 27th March 1920.

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds always in stock.

Special offers in battens and scantlings. Enquiries to above address. other wood parts required. Write for full particulars. 9859

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 4th April, 1920, the Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, will be REMOVED from Nos. 5 and 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, to No. 4, Corporation Street, Calcutta.

E. C. LEGGE
Coal Transportation Officer.

Calcutta, 17-3-20.

9792

NOTICE.

S. BANNISTER & CO. LTD.—The Lamp Warehouse have REMOVED to 50, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE as ASSISTANT MASTER, Municipal High School, on a salary of Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 75. Candidates to apply to the undersigned stating second language, age and experience, one with Persian to be preferred.

NAGINLAL N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman,
M. S. Board, Ankleswar.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
24th March, 1920.

9751

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under cyot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract from 1st May, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, of fresh unscreened first class Indian Steam Coal of the estimated monthly quantities at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturday, the 10th April, 1920, after which no Tender will be received :—

	Estimated monthly quantity. Tons.
Bombay	30,000
Colombo	500
Madras	300

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Any Tender containing the conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Presidency Port Officer, Madras and the Naval Intelligence Officer, Colombo.

6. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity of carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

7. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Indian Coal."

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

N. F. J. WILSON,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

9786

NOTICE.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the period for the return of the Allotment Money expired on the 27th March, 1920. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged on all arrears of payment. The Shareholders are therefore requested to pay the allotment money due by them at their early convenience.

JUGATRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Limited.
Elphinstone Road,
Bombay, 28th March 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to Thursday, the 22nd April, 1920, for the purchase of the following articles:—

(1) Steam hammer, complete, 3¼ cwts blow. Makers:—Pollock & Macnab, Manchester. Condition:—Second-hand but in good order, 1 No.
(2) Twist Drill and Tool Grinding Machine, (wet) Item No. 2. Makers—Alfred Herbert Ltd. Condition:—Second-hand but in good order, 1 No.
(3) Power Hack-Saw 6", with guides, pump and tools, complete. Makers:—Ace Thomson & Hardy, Bristol Condition—Second-hand but in good order, 1 No.
(4) Treadle Drilling Machine, hand power, Christophers patent, for holes up to ½" in dia: Condition—Second-hand but in good order, 1 No.
(5) Plate Bending Machine, hand power, to bend plates up to 12" in width by 1/8" in thickness, 1 No.
(6) Lathe, 8½", centres with 8' gap bed, 1 No.
(7) Lathe, 6" centres with 6' gap bed, 1 No.
(8) Lathe, 7½" centres with 6' gap bed, 1 No. The three lathes are second-hand but complete and in good condition.
(9) Lathe, 6" centres and for a 6' bed. Condition:—Second-hand but in good order, except it is deficient of the bed plate, otherwise it is complete in every respect, 1 No.
(10) Crossings, 2ft gauge, 24 lbs section, 1 in 6, right hand, 7 sets.
(11) Crossings, 2ft gauge, 24 lbs section, 1 in 6, left hand, 7 sets.
(12) Crossings, 2ft gauge, 24 lbs section, 1 in 5, right hand, 14 sets.
(13) Crossings, 2ft gauge, 24 lbs section, 1 in 5, left hand, 14 sets.
(14) Switches, 2ft gauge, 16'-6" long, 18 lbs section, left hand, 81 sets.
(15) Switches, 2ft gauge, 16'-6" long, 18 lbs section, right hand 74 sets. The Crossings and Switches are new.
(16) Pig iron, Bengal No. 3, 240 tons.
(17) Wire, iron, galvd, No. 14 gauge, (New) 500 cwts.
(18) Switches, iron, clad, double pole, complete with fuses, 200 amps. (New), 3 No.
(19) Switches, iron, clad, double pole, complete with fuses, 450 volts, 15 amps, (New), 8 No.
(20) Switches, iron, clad, double pole, complete with fuses, 450 volts, 60 amps, (New), 12 No.
(21) Valves, sluice, flanged 2½", (New), 40 No.
(22) Valves, sluice, flanged 3". (New), 45 No.
(23) Valves, sluice, flanged 4". (New), 73 No.
(24) Cranes, travelling, steam, (self propelled) 4'-8½" gauge, 3 tons capacity, 3 No.
(25) Cranes, travelling, steam, (self propelled) 5'-6" gauge, 2½ ton capacity, 2 No. The five cranes are second-hand and would have to be thoroughly overhauled before being brought into use.

Offers will be considered for all or any of the articles.

Items 1 to 23 can be inspected at the Munitions Store Depot, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, and the Travelling steam cranes (items 24 and 25) at the Munitions Store Depot, Karachi.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, Calcutta, the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay, and the Controller of Munitions, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will however, be issued free to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries & Munitions.
Board of Industries & Munitions,
19-A, Chowringhee,
CALCUTTA. 9329

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY OF DOWN AND UP GUJARAT MAILS.

1. With effect from Thursday, the 1st April, 1920, No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20-15 instead of 20-45.
2. The timings of the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains between Palghar and Colaba will, with effect from the above date, be as follows:—

2 UP.

Palghar	A.	6-31
	D.	6-41
Grant Road	A.	8-41
	D.	8-51
Colaba	A.	9-0

1 DOWN.

Colaba	D.	20-15
Grant Road	A.	20-25
	D.	20-35
Palghar	A.	22-24
	D.	22-34

W. P. PISCHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th March, 1920. 9765

THE JEEVANJEE PRESS & MFG. CO., LTD.

RETURN OF THE PAR VALUE OF THE SHARES.

(1ST DIVIDEND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a return of par value of shares has (Rs. 100) has been declared in this matter and that same may be paid at the Registered office of the Company, 86, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on and from 1st day of April, 1920, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), except Sundays and Public Holidays.

BHUNJISHAW MERWANJI CONTRACTOR,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9290

WANTED.

WANTED A GOVERNAR (female wild ass) immediately. Write with full particulars and price required to COMPTROLLER, RUSSEHOLD, Bikaner. 9797

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed in the office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

The Indian Industrial Stores, Limited.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.)

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty lakhs) only. Divided into 2 lakhs shares of Rs. 25 each.

To be recovered as under:—

Rs. 2 per share to be deposited with application.
Rs. 3 to be paid on allotment.
And the rest will be recovered at not more than Rs. 5 a month.

DIRECTORS:

1. RAI BAHADUR TRILOKCHANDJI KALIANMAL, (Banker & Merchant, Indore and Bombay.)
2. MR. GORDHANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, (of Narayen Manordas, Gold Merchants & Shroffs.)
3. MR. RANCHHODDAS VARJIWANDAS, (Yarn Broker, & Merchant.)
4. MR. JINUBHAI BHAGWANDAS MEHTA, B.A.,L.B., (Director Ex-officio, National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Director, Jewellery Consignment, Ltd.)
5. MR. NARAYANDAS VRAJLAL, B.A.LL.B., (Shroff & Merchant.)
6. MR. CHIMANLAL RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Merchant & Landlord.)
7. MR. HARJIVANDAS KALIDAS MEHTA, (Merchant & Journalist.)
8. MR. GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHADAS, (Govt. Contractor, Banker, Jeweller and Merchant.) Ex-officio.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. BATLIBOY & PUROHIT.
MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. GOVARDHANDAS VALLABHADAS & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SYNOPSIS.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE SCHEME ARE:—
To sell goods at cost price:—AT COST PRICE,
TO MEMBERS ONLY.
To enroll members in the three classes of memberships.
CLASS A:—to include Princes, Chiefs, and other Rs. 100 Aristocratic Gentry.
CLASS B:—to include merchants. Rs. 40.
CLASS C:—(1) to include Individuals and FAMILIES. Rs. 6.
CLASS C:—(2) To include LABOURERS. Rs. 2.
The Buying Capacity of the members of the class C will be limited only to Rs. 1,500 per annum.
Members of the class B can become LIFE MEMBERS on payment of Rs. 1,000 only.
The Selling rates of motors, jewellery, furniture, etc., will be determined hereafter.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The idea of starting a Stores is not a new one, but the way of management of the Stores is indeed a novel one. In these days of commercial activities many stores have been started by eminent businessmen, which already goes to prove that the business is still a paying one and yields large profits. If such a business is diligently and honestly conducted it is bound to be a success, not only a success, but it will be the chief vehicle to spread Indian goods and Swadeshism amongst our countrymen and our noble women.

The present policy of Government furthering industrial development in India has given birth to many new manufacturing flotations with ample funds, but the attitude of Government disfavouring the phenomenal rise in prices has not been similarly followed by new concerns helping the community to purchase articles at as low a price as possible, with the result that prices go up every hour, due generally to the existence of an undue number of middlemen who intercept a large share of the profits. The promoters, Mr. Govardhandas Vallabhdas, Mr. Chhotalal Bakordas Shah, and Mr. Chimanlal R. Desai, consider that if the middlemen's enormous profits are reduced to an appreciable extent the hardships suffered by the bulk of the communities will to a certain extent be removed in the present days of difficulty and also for all times to come. It has therefore been decided by them to float the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES dealing mainly in all commonly used consumable articles of Indian as well as foreign manufacture.

This Stores is in the first place to deal in both the Swadeshi and foreign articles and as written above, the method will also be a speciality of its own, quite distinct from the one ordinarily prevalent in other stores. This Stores intends to sell articles at their cost price except Motors, Jewellery, Furniture, etc., whose selling rates will be determined hereafter. People distinctly find that they are charged over 50 to 100 per cent elsewhere. Not a single Stores of its kind has been up till now established in India; and this is the first of its kind.

The working will be as follows:—

The admission to the Stores will be by membership only, just on the lines of the ARMY & NAVY STORES. There will be three classes of membership. The first will consist of Indian Princess, Royal Personages and other Chiefs, Inamdars and Jahagirdars, whose annual fees will be Rs. 100 per head. The second class will be for big and petty merchants throughout the whole of India, and the annual subscription for this class of membership will be only Rs. 40. People who wish to become permanent members for life of this Class can do so by payment of Rs. 1,000 in advance. The 3rd class will be (1) for middle class men and families for whom the fees will be Rs. 6; but their capacity for buying will be limited to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per year. (2) Poorer classes: The labouring class will be also allowed to become members of this class only on a nominal fee of Rs. 2 per annum.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Princes, Chiefs, etc., purchase every year many articles worth lakhs of rupees, and even then they find it very difficult to get the required articles. The promoters and Directors positively believe that the present Stores will meet to a very great extent the long-felt want of an honest purchasing medium and therefore they have no doubt the Stores will be patronized by this class to a very large extent. The annual fee for this class of members is Rs. 100.

There is not the least doubt that a great number of merchants will be members of this class, as that will save them the enormous profits of many middlemen intervening between the manufacturer and themselves, as well as the difference of prices which is usually swallowed up by agents.

Taking into consideration all the above facts, the Directors venily believe that they will be easily able to enlist about 1,000 in the 1st class; 20,000 members in the second class; one lakh (1,00,000) members in the 1st division of the third class in the beginning; and 1,50,000 in the 2nd division that means that the Stores will have a total annual income from the fees of memberships alone of bout 18 (eighteen) lakhs of rupees, which means at least 25 per cent on the paid up capital of the concern after deducting the expenses of the establishment. This will be only in the beginning, for a few years, but as (1) the Company expands its own business, (2) secures Agencies from different countries and also from various Indian manufacturers all over the country, (3) obtains special facilities and wholesale contracts from the varios States on account of the patronage of the Prices, and (4) affords excellent facilities to its constituents, the scope of this concern will be exceptionally unlimited and the profits will be huge.

Though the Directors propose to charge a nominal fee, they fully hope that the Company would be in a position to pay handsome dividends to the shareholders as will be seen from the above calculation.

Further, the main object of this Stores is to push on Swadeshi goods amongst its own members; but it is a well known fact that people cannot get all the articles Indian made in all the varieties; the scope is very limited. Secondly, the members of the first and second class are not invariably staunch Swadeshi patrons, but gradually this Stores will try its best to push the Indian commodity even in Royal places and amongst the thorough Indian public. Besides, as suitable Indian materials and varieties are obtainable, this Company will do its best first to sell sell Swadeshi goods, and therefore it intends to get prepared a Directory of the Indian dealers, manufacturers and also of the goods, places, etc., giving full particulars and details as far as possible.

This Company will render all possible assistance to petty Indian manufacturers and workers on the lines of the co-operative Credit Societies, and will, if possible, establish model schools and factories and will do its best to push such domestic commodity first in the market and amongst its own constituents. Further, all the religious and charitable institutes will be given special facilities. But all these things will depend on the approval of the then Board of Directors.

Further, it intends to co-operate and arrange materials to thrill the big merchants of the principal cities with a view to supply materials on a small interest on a sources and workmen, credit of instalment system at a nominal rate of interest and intends to give partial guarantee from their masters. This will show that the Stores is co-operative movements of facilities to labour classes and expects to partake in health and welfare in to secure several agencies from America and especially in respect of motor cars and present day. Moreover, negotiations are being carried near future. Branches will be opened in other

Lastly, the object of this Stores open Branches all over India and aboroad, if suitable facilities can be secured in

presidencies of India, when a suitable number of members is secured in each of the particular provinces.

The advantage of the above organisation will be visible when members begin enrolling one by one, after they have been fully satisfied with the working of the scheme. The Company further intends to purchase its own building for general convenience and unfettered development.

To facilitate the working of the Stores, it is intended among other things:

(a) To secure Agencies from different countries and also from various manufacturing concerns all over the country.
(b) To act as Agents for buying and selling for various States and to obtain special facilities from the States for articles other than provided for sale in the Stores.
(c) To act as Commission Agents of member merchants for articles other than provided for sale in the Stores.
(d) To carry on side by side the Banking and Insurance business for the convenience of the members, when convenient.

Mr. Govardhandas Vallabhdas, a partner in the Agency, will be an ex-Officio Director of the Stores. Moreover, two of the Directors, Narayandas Vrajlal and Chimanlal Ranchhodrai Desai are also partners in the Agents' firm.

The Company will pay to bona fide Brokers a commission at the rate not exceeding two per cent., to be fixed by the Directors hereafter for getting the shares subscribed.

Prospectus and the forms of application may be obtained from the Company's registered office or from the Company's Bankers.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and Agency agreement may be inspected at the registered office of the Company, as all applicants for shares will be deemed to have inspected and to have notice of the contents thereof.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office for the supply in the alternative for a period of one year or for a period of three years (the choice of the period to be finally fixed resting with the Schools Committee) from 1st May, 1920, of School furniture comprising Section (A) Wooden furniture, (B) Physical exercise articles, (C) Clocks, (D) Drinking Vessels etc., on Wednesday the 7th April, 1920, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (B.T.) No. tenders will be received thereafter. Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more Sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each Section and the rates for the two periods of one and three years should be shown distinctly.

2. Printed Forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School Building (situated at Carnac Road) from the 30th March, 1920.

3. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 200, Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 for Sections A, B, C and D, respectively.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by deposit of Rs. 100 to be returned, if the tender is not accepted.

5. There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Bombay. 9743

FOR SALE.

REAL CARRARA MARBLE SQUARE TILES, nine inches to 26 inches, one inch thick also big marble slabs, 4 feet to 12 feet long 2½ to 6 feet wide one to 4 inches thick, big stock shipped by our Genoa Branch is now offered for sale very cheap. Please apply early as sales effected every day at our Warehouse.
Apply to:—
KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
9309

SHIPPING NOTICE.

THE S. S. "PAOMETHEUS" will leave Bombay for Colombo on or about the 10th April, taking a general cargo. For freight and other particulars apply
A. NEMAZEE,
28, Medows Street.
9770

NOTICE.

IT IS proposed to abolish on and from 1st April, 1920, the tolls levied under Section 190 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 at the Mahim and Sion Causeways and on the new road west of Sion Station on vehicles entering the City from Salsette.

The Public are hereby warned not to pay the toll to any one from the date referred to.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay 26th March, 1920. 9766.

NOTICE.

ALL INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT (Single) in Mysore, next June, for professional players. First prize Rs. 500 and runner up Rs. 300. Also an open Single for Gentlemen Players if more than 8 applicants. Prize will be a cup. For particulars apply to—
SADEQ Z. SHAH,
A.-D.-C.,
To His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. 9791

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, says Sir P. C. Ray, C.I.E., "are well known to me and I can certainly recommend them as ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, having trained them under myself....."
Terms Moderate. Transport charges repaid. Enquiries solicited.
Office 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7914

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanial and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bmbay.

Detailed lists can be had fom the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offer for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effet from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking:—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 300 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any dutance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scal will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction au for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addtion.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April, 1920, the through rate for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bmbay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply
These rates are inclusive of terminal charg of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 29th January, 1920. 8304

QUERY.

MY SON reading in B.Sc. class and having taken Chemistry and Botany is anxious to learn the Art of Manufacture of English medicine from raw materials available in India. I shall be extremely grateful to the gentlemen who will kindly supply me the following information:—

1. To which course and College he should, under present conditions, go for acquiring the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge.
2. How long will it take him to acquire sufficient knowledge to start work with success on business lines on his return.
3. Are there any Indian gentlemen who have got such education. If so, please give their names and address. Where they got their education and what they are doing now.
4. Had they had any difficulty in starting works with success and if so of what nature and how these were overcome.

An early reply will highly oblige.
RAI BAHADUR, L. TEJ RAM, C.E.,
Divisional Engineer,
Kashmir Division, SRINAGAR. 9713

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Ferguson Road fronting on the North side thereof without the Fort of Bombay near the Parel Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 509 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered under New Survey No. 1/2827 and bearing Ward No. 2067, Street No. 1063 and bounded on the East and North by the premises of Lakhmidas Mills Co., Ltd., on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, on or towards the West by the property of Memon Aba Adam and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants and the Vendor.

Bombay, dated this 29th day of March, 1920.
KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
9836 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VISHNU RAMCHANDRA BAPAT has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Pension and Tax tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Bhatwadi Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 358, Street No. 11 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. 1852, Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey No. 7894 and containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a passage leading to 1st Bhatwadi Lane, on the West by a wall and then Bhatwadi No. 2 on the North by the property of Rai Krishnabai, wife of Rajaram Shanker Masurekar and on the South by the property of Damodar Bhanji.

Bombay, dated this 29th day of March, 1920.
KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
9837 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JEHANGIR MERWANJI CHINOY and FIROZSHAW MERWANJI CHINOY, both of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 B, Rummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that Piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khetwady 7th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 250 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2153-2173, New No. 9250, Old Survey Nos. 779-798 and New Survey No. 5477 and bounded on the East by Khetwady 7th Lane aforesaid on the West by Khetwady 8th Lane, on the North by the property now or late of Gulbai Jamsetji Katra on the South by the property now or late of Shavksha Cawsji Meeswan and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1986 and Street No. 24 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9834

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits (estate and effects) of GOVINDJI HIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant by caste Saraswas Brahmin, a Commission Agent, residing at Dariasthan Gulley, Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

HIRJI MANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent, father of the abovenamed deceased residing at Khadak, outside the Fort.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 9834

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VIRJI LALJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras rent tenure, situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,023 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 201, and 202, Collector's New No. 13727, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3428 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay under "E" Ward No. 7264, Street No. 160, No. 7265, Street No. 162, No. 7266, Street No. 164 No. 7267, Street No. 166, No. 7268, Street No. 168, No. 7269, Street No. 170, No. 7270, Street No. 172 and No. 7271, Street No. 174, DeLisle Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Esaji Tajbhoy, on or towards the North partly by the property of N. R. Wadia and partly by the property of Mahomed Hoosein Makba and on or towards the South by the property of the Simplex Mills Ltd.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9857

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HOOSEIN MAHOMEDALLY MULLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all his right, title and interest in the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Bombay Port Trust together with the stable standing thereon, situate at and lying and being at Kalicut Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4 sticks and 250 square feet or thereabouts and registered and bounded as follows:—On the East by the godown of Mr. Albless, on the West by Dadoomiya Sarang's stable, on the North by Calicut Street and on the South by the Coach factory of Pestonji B. Press which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2679 and Street No. 14, Kalicut Street.

BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9859

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SOONABAI BURJORJI PAVRI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 448, Collector's New No. 5497, Old Survey No. 754, New Survey No. 8747, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2467A, Street No. 32, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Hanuman Lane, Maroti or Marothi Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property belonging to Bai Bhikajee Bomanji Punthaki, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage belonging to Dhobee Bhicaji Bhugwan Bhacha, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and the property of Rustomji Ferudunji Boombe and on or towards the South by the said Maroti or Marowthi Street.

DHARAMSI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.

9832

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOWROJEE BAPUJEE TACHAKRA has contracted to sell absolutely to our client FRAMJI NANABHAI DAVAR, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim therto or to any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 144 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land situate on the South East side of Souter Street and South side of a proposed Road, on the Agripada estate of the City of Bombay, Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land is computed to contain an area of 638 square yards or thereabouts and which said piece of land is bounded on the North West by Souter Street, on the North by a proposed road, on the East by Plot No. 28 of the Agripada Estate belonging to the Vendor, on the South by land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust used as a service passage and on the West by a passage which said piece of land is known as plots No. 29 of the said Agripada Estate and bears Collector's New Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4105 (1) Street No. 29, Moreland Road.

JEHANGIR AND SEERWAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.

9826

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between AJRAMAL MAKANJI VANKANI of Delhi and our client RATANLAL VITHALDAS, carrying on business at Delhi, as Mill Gin Stores Suppliers and hardware merchant in the name of RATANLAL and COMPANY has been DISSOLVED from 19th March, 1920. The said Ajramal Makanji will collect the outstandings of the said firm of Ratanlal and Company at Delhi and will give valid and sufficient discharge therefor. He will also pay the debts and liabilities thereof.

Bombay 27th March, 1920.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Atorneys for Ratanlal Vithaldas.
7, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay. 9806

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AZIZ SHOOKER ABRAHAM, ABRAHAM SHOOKER ABRAHAM, & EZEKIEL SHOOKER ABRAHAM, Executors of the Will of the lat SHOOKER ABRAHAM have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to SHAVAKSHAW CAWASJI DINSHAW, who has agreed to sell the same to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trus, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Isplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,293 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by an 80 feet road on the West by land belonging to the said Trustees leased partly to Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata and partly to the Jacob Sassoon Charity Fund, on the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Silas Mayer Moses and Shellim Ezekiel Shellim and on the South by land belonging to the said Trustees leased to Dr. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Naiman and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 577 (2) and Street No. 33A Mereweather Road.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

9835

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN ESSAJI HARIANAWALLA has contracted with our client for absolute sale to him free from all incumbrance of all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises with the messuages tenement thereon situate at Ripon Road outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any interest or claim into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the sad period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Al that piece or parce of freehold land or ground described in prior deed as containing 214 (Two hundred and fourteen) square yards but found to containing admeasurement 286 (Two hundred and eighty-six) ssquare yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 198, New No. 13720, Old Survey No. 280, and New Survey No. 2 and 2 A/3540 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3993 and Street No. 180 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the moiety of a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Kamerali Muzafferali, on or towards the West by Ripon Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by a portion of a Gully or passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Haji Oosman Fakir Mahomed but now of Isufalli Mahomedalli and on or towards the South by the moiety of a gully or passage and beyond that by the property of Modar Sheth Pahadi.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9844

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of NANIBAI, daughter of Cooverji Haria and widow of Asar Lalji, late of Bombay Hindu ..... Deceased

LAKHA NANA, of Bombay Kharwa, the sole executor named in the said Will, residing at Falkland Road, 6th Lane, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of March, 1920.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
9848 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. KESHAVLAL KHUSHALDAS, Proprietor of the firm of J. Keshavlal and Co., doing business at Princess Street as Chemist and Druggist has agreed to sell all the articles, stock-in-trade, furniture, effects and things contained in the shop of the said firm at the above address as also all the goods ordered by the said firm from the foreign countries, through different Export and Import offices in Bombay and either already arrived in Bombay or to be hereafter arrived to Mr. H. P. Hiranandani who will pay for and take delivery of all such goods so ordered as aforesaid.

Notice is also given to the public that Mr Keshavlal Khushaldas shall recover all the moneys dues and outstandings of the said firm of J. Keshavlal and Co., and shall pay up all its debts and liabilities.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.

DUBASH & Co.,
9849 Attorneys-at-law.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FIROZE FAREDOON DABOO, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 371, New No. 5386, Old Survey No. A/961 and New Survey No. 9217, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1584, Street No. 18 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Homjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Kaikhushru Meherban Irani, on or towards the West partly by the property of His Highness Sultan Mahomedsha Agakhan and partly by the yard or compound of property called the Government Military Store Houses, on or towards the North by the said Homjee Street and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vender and his tenants.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9853

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRJIBHOY MANEKJI ENGINEER, proving executor of the last Will and Testament of MANEKJI JAMSETJI ENGINEER, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel partly of quit and ground rent and partly Pension Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nanabhoy Bumanji Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 46 and 358, New Nos. 319-5328, Old Survey No. 705 and New Survey No. 1-2 and bounded on the East by the property now or late of Mapla Chowkar Killote Kooverji Ahmedkaka, on the West by said Nanabhoy Bomanji Lane, on the North by the property now or late of Framjee Furdonjee Mistry, on the South by the property now or late of Dadabhoy Cowasji Chhapkhanawalla and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 2382 and Street No. 25-27.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9833

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MODY CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, DINNER SERVICE, CHOICE PLATEDWARE, SET OF BOOKS FOR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, TRIUMPH FREE ENGINE CLUTCH MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE CAR, EVINRUDE BOAT PETROL MOTOR, ETC., ETC.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach House," First floor Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba, valuable teak and blackwood Household Furniture, etc., such as:—Dining table, chairs, teapoys, sideboard, Japanese fancy vases, blackwood drawing Room suite, centre table, special richly carved cuckoo striking clock, book case, special plate glass fish aquarium with gold fish, ceiling fan with regulator, fancy electric zoomars and pendants, electric kettle, electric table fans, rich electric shades, dumbwaiter, soda glasses, wine glasses, pictures, teakwood double bed complete with mattress, glass door almirahs, roll top writing desk specially made to order, clothes basket, wash basins, electric table lamp, meatsafe, lot of photographic materials, developing dishes, Primus stoves, aluminum utensils, Triumph free engine 3½ H.P. motor cycle with side car, Evinrude 4 H.P. Boat Petrol Motor, etc., etc.

The property of Jehangir R. Wadia Esq., Automobile Engineer, proceeding to America.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE TANJIBS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters:—

One bale 288 pieces white Tanjibs, 19¼ yards, No. 360, slightly damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY 1st April next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Century Mill compound, Parel on account of the Insurance Companies concerned.

273 Full Pressed bales of Kumpta Cotton, first picking.

64 Full Pressed bales of Yara Gotaia Cotton, first picking, both slightly burnt.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 1st Floor, "Lansdowne House," Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, mahogany cottage piano, single and double bedsteads wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand table, dining table and chairs, carpet, drawing room suite, partition screen, dumbwaiter, etc., etc. The property of Albert Raymond Esq.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 4th April next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Datoobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, next to the Young Women's Christian Association, the very valuable drawing, dining and bedroom solid English oak furniture by Maple and Co., such as dining table with 6 dining room chairs, side board with drawers and cupboards, deep spring Chesterfield sofa, lady's walnut writing table, upholstered wicker chairs, with covers, English white enamel twin iron bedsteads, with horse hair and spring mattresses, all by Maple and Co., London, also furniture by John Roberts, such as walnut octagon, inlaid table chippendale cabinet, carved mahogany chair, walnut table, large hanging wardrobes with mirror panel, wardrobe with shelves, mahogany ice chest, Maple and Co., and Tho. Goods and Co., London, such as breakfast, dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, glassware, crockware, refrieverator, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. A. Russ, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, WITH OUTHOUSES, etc, known as "Jer Lodge" with Furniture, at Deolali, on the Bhagoor Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following valuable Bungalows known at "Jer Lodge," with Furniture, etc., at Deolali:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the village of Bhagoor in the District and Sub-district of Nasik, admeasuring 7,455 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of Survey No. 348 an dPot No. 3 and marked at Plot Nos. 18B and 15B, on the plans annexed to the conveyance respectively dated 16th February, 1910, from Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash to the Vendor and 7th March, 1911 from Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash to the Vendor and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a private Cross Road marked I. on the said plan and on or towards the West by a Cross Road marked E on the said plan and on or towards the North by a forty feet Road, marked B. on the said plans and on or towards the South by plots 18A and 18A marked on the said plans.

The bungalows contains 5 bedrooms with bath-rooms, drawing and dining rooms, verandah all round, kitchen, stable and outhouses. Also a small bungalow in the same compound. The ground floor of the bungalow is paved with Mosaic tiles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK STOCKINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Yacoob Abdul Ganny and on account and risk of Mr. Simon S. Belbool:—

30 dozens silk stockings, sizes 6½ to 8½ of different colour.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 pair of handsome strong grey Australian horses, aged, both goes well in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY the 6th, WEDNESDAY the 7th and THURSDAY, the 8th April, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aucton, at the "Ridge", Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Palms, Ferns, etc., etc., the proterty of W. S. Millard, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Auction Sale of Valuable Building Materials belonging to the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., at Medows Street, Fort, lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co.

Under instructions from the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building situate at Medows Street, Fort, lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co and Messrs. M. Freedoon and Co. bearing Street No. 117, Ward A Ward No. 1120.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of Nine Very Valuable Building Sites at Sandhurst Road East and Nowroji Hill Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—Contd.

on Plot No. 2 the following plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1:—A very valuable building site known as Plot No. 1 Sandhurst Road Estate, a frontage of 67 feet on Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage on the proposed 40 feet road in its rear containing Lot No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 same as above.

LOT No. 6:—A very valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 106 having frontage of about 300 feet on Sandhurst Road, Chinch Bunder Road and the proposed 40 feet road containing 1,179 square yards.

LOT No. 7:—A corner site known as Plot No. 2 Nowroji Hill Estate about 609 square yards frontage of about 150 feet on Chinch Bunder and the proposed road.

LOT No. 8:—A valuable plot known as Plot No. 11 A Nowroji Hill Estate about 661 square yards with the frontage of 70 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT No. 9:—A corner plot known as Plot No. 12 Nowroji Hill Estate about 627 square yards on a frontage of about 140 feet.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots, nahanis, will also be allowed in the Rooms. These plots are so centrally situated that there is a very great demands for godowns.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Trust Engineer at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of 3,178 tins (Dabas) Inferior Ghee at the godown situate at Mazagon near the Mazagon Railway Station Bridge.

O. O. C. J.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 355 OF 1920.

Lala Dinanath Hemraj ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

M Gulamally ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Lala Dinanath Hemraj the plaintiffs abovenamed and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent order dated 26th February 1920, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sundarji Lakhamsey, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st April 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the above premises.

About 3,178 Dabas (tins) Inferior Ghee.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office at Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 TINS INFERIOR GHEE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown near Mazagon Railway Station, by order of Sheth Maganbhai Dharamchand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser at the auction held on 22nd March, 1920, Sheta Kashiram Dayaram.

2,000 tins Inferior Ghee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY ON WEDNESDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1920, at their Rooms, No. 23, Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the owners concerned.

Household furniture such as drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites, sofas, cupboards, hat stands, teapoys, dining tables and chairs, office writing tables and chairs, gramophones, electric lamps, etc., etc.

Jewellery such as diamond rings, ear-rings, koodas, bracelets, necklaces, diamond cluster rings set with ruby pearls, emerald and cats eye pearls, mallas, necklaces, ear-rings, koodas, bangles, collars, etc., etc.

All the jewellery are guaranteed real.

BONA-FIDE SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1920.

The following goods will also be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our Rooms No. 23, Churchgate Street. The property of a European gentleman and others.

1 set of gold sticks, door curtains, one lot of books, shoes and slippers, one lot of betel nut (pan) boxes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

19, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 31st day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort:—

1 Motor cycle "Scout" maker 2¾ H. P. Free engine tyres and tubes absolutely new in perfect order, the property of a European gentleman.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and the delivery within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES SAFETY MATCHES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Godown No. 3 in Champsi Bhimji's Vadi (Anjeervadi), on Mount Road Mazagon, by order of B. Gigabai, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Shaikh Mohomed Shustry.

50 cases each 50 gross Safety Matches made in Sweeden Conjurer Brand.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH WOOLLEN CARPETS, SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER, GLASS AND PANEL DOOR ALMIRAHS, COMBINATION DRESSING TABLES, AND CHESTS OF DRAWERS, BLUE AND GOLD DINNER SERVICES, RICH BREAKFAST SERVICES, ENGLISH CUT GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC., AT THE 2ND FLOOR OF NO. 21, NEW MARINE LINES (MR. KARAKA'S BUNGALOW).

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 2nd Floor of Mr. Karaka's house at No. 21, New Marine Lines, the very valuable and substantial Teak and Blackwood household furniture such as:—Dining tables for 6 persons, rich polished dining chairs, Teakwood mirrored sideboards, specially made-to-order, teakwood dumbwaiters, blackwood cigar boxes, carved pot-stands, rich mirrored corner cabinets, brass music stands, drawing room cushion sofas and chairs, iron bedsteads with mattresses pillows and curtain poles, rich combination dressing tables with chest of drawers, marble top wash-hand tables with crockery, specially made-to-order, glass and panal door almirahs, rich panel door hanging cupboards soiled linen boxes, wooden teapoys, rich carpets specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, electric table lamps, book shelves, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, hat pegs bath stands, saddle stands, camp beds, rich screens, filters, very rich cut glassware, English crockeryware, chinaware, brass ornaments, kitchen utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Rumboll Esq., General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bales of coir mattings, case of bangles, bundle of old clothing, casks of red lead, bundles of papers, cases of writing slates, bundles of coffee, cases of military stores, bundle of hemp twine, bags of almonds bags of grocery, bundles of wool, bundles of bidi leaves, bags of surakhar, empty wooden case, bundles of books, bundles of brass sheets, bundles of iron pipes, bags of flour, bundles of jojree, bundles of sugar, gunny bags, bags of twine, loose electric insulators bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of dry chillies, bags of linseed, bags of tilseed, bags of hirda, bags of oonid, bags of gram, bags of bhusa, bags of sweeping grain, bundle of bedding bales of cotton piecegoods, bales of hussein cloth, bales of farma, case of lead pieces, case of brassware, kegs of phynile, kegs of oil, empty gas cylinders, bales of hemp, bags of saddlaries, boxes of brass locks, bales of P P cotton, bales of coir ropes, case of soda, case of lamps, case of machinery, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 (ten) days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF 559 BAGS METHEE SEEDS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 129 of 1920.

Messrs. Jassawalla and Co. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) Messrs Laxmidas Tricumdas and Co.
(2) Messrs Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co. ..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors of the 2nd defendant abovenamed and by virtue of a consent order made in the above by the High Court of Bombay on the 26th day of January, 1920, will sell by Public Auction at the godown No. 49 of Messrs Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co. at Dana Bunder Kalyan Street, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the 1st defendant Messrs. Laxmidas Tricumdas and Co.

559 bags Methee Seeds.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand and others under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th October, 1918, and made between Gangabai, widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri of the 1st part, and Vasantrao Kashinath Mantri and another of the 2nd part and Tejmal Bhagchand and others of the 3rd part. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in exercise of the power of sale therein contained on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Gangabai, widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri, the following property subject to the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st August, 1917, and made between Gangabai, widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri of the 1st part, and Casantrao Kashinath and another of the 2nd part and Fritz Schleicher of Karla of the 3rd part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon on the North side of Kandawady Lane without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Nagdori Lane, on or towards the West by property of Antonio Francisco Ferreira and on or towards the South by Kandawady Lane.

Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. B-136, Old Survey No. 350, and New Survey No. 3-7745, and Municipal D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale Apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai Solicitors at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2225 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following Cotton Salved from the late fire that occured at Colaba, in Messrs. Dharamsey Jetha and Co., godown. About 2225 bales Cotton (Khandesh, Berar Mogla, Nimad) damaged by fire. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are shared by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST.

LOST—On Cooperage about 7 p.m. on Monday, young FOX TERRIER DOG, answers to name of "MICKY" full white body black and tan head. Finder will be rewarded on return to R. W. SMART, 1, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 9830

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn 24-hour Shorthand (theory complete) during Easter Holidays. Apply Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3856

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CAR AND ACESSORIES FOR SALE.—Brand new Overland Model 4 Cars. Ready delivery. Prices reasonable. Apply sharp SUNDERDAS AND CO., Post Box 292, Bombay. 9651

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

LOAN on Shares, Policy, Jewellery, Building, Gold and Business will be given. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9720

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SCHOOL FINAL or MATRICULATED CLERKS on a salary of Rs. 35 plus allowance. Apply to the LOCO. and CARR. SUPDT., B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel. 9818

WANTED—A well experienced Hindu CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9749

WANTED—LADY TEACHER to give tuitions at home in morning to children of Lower Standards in a respectable Hindu family. Apply stating age, experience and terms to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9733

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced LEDGER-KEEPER, starting salary Rs. 70 to 80 according to qualifications with future prospects. Apply BILIMORIA GILDER & CO., No. 32, Apollo Street, Fort. 9843

WANTED—Energetic and experienced CLERKS, one typist knowing thorough correspondence and one GODOWN KEEPER with Mills Stores experience. Apply to Post Box No. 235, with copies of certificate, previous experience, salary required. 9822

WANTED—A PARTNER, working or sleeping to invest Rs. 10 to 15 thousand in a sound and profitably going on business. No risk. No botheration. Every investment returned with interest and profit. Apply Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9821

WANTED by a big Import firm, two SALESMEN, one for Piece-goods and Yarn and the other for Chemicals, Soaps, hardware and metals. Only experienced should apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9839

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING COPYING and COURT CLERKS and SHORTHAND-TYPIST and TYPIST for a Solicitors office. Please apply stating previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 292, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED.—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of typing. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 303, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9724

WANTED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Indian coasting steamers for over 50 horse-power. Apply to R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle. 9847

WANTED—General CORRESPONDENCE CLERK intelligent and energetic or one with previous experience of talking with Englishmen in a Servant Supplying Agency transacting Business with Mofussil and abroad. Salary Rs. 60 and commission (Parsi preferred). Apply sharp OSBORN & CO., 101, Esplanade Road. 9841

SITUATION WANTED.

PARSI WEAVING MASTER of over twelve years' experience and well versed in Weaving and Fancy Jacquards is open for engagement in Bombay or Mofussil. Apply Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9699

WANTED.

WANTED—A second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in good condition. For further particulars apply to M. ISMAIL MOTIVALA, Abe Building, 2nd Floor, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 9. 9697

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—2,000 lbs. LUCERNE GRASS SEEDS Re. 1 a lb. C. C. MEHTA, Fidaally Building, Byculla. 1805

FOR SALE—New BUILDING, Kalika Bhuvan, Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See OWNER, next building. 9760

FOR SALE—100 tons A grade white Tallow. Arriving next week. For further particulars write to ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 9831

FOR SALE.—FORD LANDAULETTE CAR, recently overhauled and nicely painted with tyres, tubes, steeppey wheel, Horns Lamps and necessary tools for Rs. 4,200. Apply sharp to Box No. 306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9752

FOR SALE—One Double and one Single Brougham made by Bélvalette of Paris. Both the carriages are very little used. For inspection and price apply to Box No. 311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9747

Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ. Charni Road Station. 9273

FOR SALE.—BRISCOE CAR recently overhauled, Varnished with new tyres, tubes, Lucas Lamps, Horn and khaki covers for Rs. 3,200 nett. Apply to Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9731

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

LANDED PROPERTY, consisting of 6244 square yards of land, Freehold Foras, with four blocks of buildings on part of land, with a large shop frontage of 190 feet, open on three sides, in the centre of Mill locality at DeLisle Road, within easy distance of both the railway lines suitable for garage, factory, cotton godowns, etc., Apply to Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 9842

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, Back Spacer and Tab, Look and work like New, Ruber Cover only, Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—No. 2, PARAVATTI VILLAS, Poona, for season, a well furnished House, containing Double Suite of Rooms. For particulars apply to BYHA SUBDTHAN, Sir Agakhans Bungalow, Mazagon, Bombay. 9744

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS and OFFICE ROOMS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bokehouse lane. Apply—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., in Bokehouse lane premises, rooms Nos. 119-120. 9778

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

An Engrossing Story of a Hastily Contracted Marriage.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

The Screen Divinity,
6-act Selznick Super Feature.

"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN"

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS CINEMA

POETRY OF MOTION.

If you want really something different and apart from the ordinary we have it.
Thess feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated. Don't Lose This Unique Opportunity.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
has the houour to present

FRIDAY 2nd April 1920
at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The Great Hindu Mythological Drama

"Bilwamangal"
or
Bhakta Soordas
12,000 feet long
MISS GOHUR
The Unrivalled and Charming Star of the Indian Stage in the Leading role of the allurlng Temptress "CHINTAMONI".

SATURDAY 3rd April 1920
at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"
featuring
FRANCIS X BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE

SUNDAY 4th April 1920
at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The mighty passion of the Immortal Queen for Mortal Man. The metamorphosis from Mermaid to Mortal with a soul
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
In a Wondrous Photo-Fantasy
"Queen of the Sea"

MONDAY 5th April 1920
at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MARIE CORRELI'S
Greatest and Most American Novel
"THELMA"
The most notable picture of the day.

TUESDAY April 6th, 1920
at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"The Girl Philippa"
Robert W. Chamber's
Famous Novel in 8 Reels

WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"East Lynne"
Featuring
BLANCHE FORSYTHE
as
LADY ISABEL

THURSDAY April 8th, 1920
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
The Most artistic and beautiful production
"Harischandra"
Known by all Hindus.

FRIDAY April 9th, 1920
at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:
"Romeo & Juliet"
Featuring
FRANCIS X BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920
A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting the
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Wednesday 31st March
"Lord Richard in the Pantry."

Tomorrow Thursday 1st April 1920
For the first time in Bombay
"MR WU"
The Great Chinese Play

GOOD FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL
NO PERFORMANCE.

Saturday 3rd April 1920
"MR. WU."
MATINEE Sunday 4th April 1920
"Sacred and Profane Love"

Plan at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked Telephone No. 288 must taken up before 9-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREAT STAGE DRAMA
"The Life of a London Actress"
We are all interested in things Theatrical. Here we get a glimpse behind the Scenes We see that the
GLARE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS
often conceals Tragedy, Despair and Misery. It is not all Fun and Fame.
"George Robey's Debut."
Have you seen the great English Comedian on the Cinema? You can't have done so, because this is the first appearance of the one and only George on the Screen.

Good Friday April 2nd
ALL CHARLIE CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
Bring the Kiddies and yourself.

Commencing Next Saturday April 3rd, 1920.
The Screen's Greatest Triumph. A PICKFORD Classic.
"DADDY LONG LEGS."
7 Reels of Fun and Pathos with the World's Sweetheart
Mary Pickford
The Adorable—The Inimitable.

THE EMPRESS

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Harold Lockwood
IN
"The Great Romance"
Distributed by
METRO Pictures Corporation.

What would you give up for the girl you love?

Brother against brother for power and the love of a woman.

SEE
Harold Lockwood
IN
"The Great Romance"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TONIGHT.

A Special Ramnavami Programme
SHAKUNTULA
OR
The Lost Ring

A great story from the pen of India's greatest immortal poet—Kalidass.
By special request of our patrons we have great pleasure in presenting the above film for one week only.

NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK:
Saturday and Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Monday to Thursday 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Friday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
SPECIAL RATES this week for Box, Sofa and Reserved.
Usual prices 1st Class Annas 12. 2nd Class Annas 6. 3rd Class Annas 3.

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK
FOR
Baby Marie Osborne
Pathe's Curly Kid in
Dolly's Vacation
IMPERIAL—Always a good show.

Note Shakuntula, showing at Imperial, is a new production produced by Messrs. Patankar Friends, and is a revelation in direction and photography. It has not been shown before in Bombay,

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) present
"LES MISERABLES"

The Immortal, Masterpiece of Victor Hugo, who is according to the best Literary Opinion, the greatest Writer born since William Shakespeare. His great melodramatic Story has been characterised as the noblest Epic in Dramatic Work and Fiction ever created or conceived. Dante made a hell of the Poetry; Hugo tried to make one with Reality. The Picturisation of this Immortal, "Gospel of the Poor," with the renowned
WILLIAM FARNUM,
as the Social castaway pariah, is just another supreme achievement of the celebrated Author of "Cleopatra", "Alladdin" and "a Daughter of the Gods"
WILLIAM FOX
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

Remember! It is a Fox Super-Production never before screened anywhere else.
Victor Hugo's greatest work, LES MISERABLES has been translated into every language—it has been read by millions and tens of millions of people in every walk of life.
The First 6 parts—7,000 feet—this Week.
A Charlie Chaplin Comedy in the Programme.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)
Four Shows Daily:—5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
RATES: Re. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 annas, Upper Row 8 annas; Second Class 6 annas, 3rd Class 2 annas.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

BOXING!
BOXING!
BOXING
6th April, 1920, at 9-30 p. m
15 Round Contest.
Stoker-Arnold
1st. 7 lbs, H. M. S. "Highflier," Champion China Station.
Vs.
Inspector Melville
12st. Bombay Police, Winner of Many Fights.

10 Round Contest.
Corporal Hutton
9st. 6lbs.
H. M. S. "Highflier," Winner last bout, 21st January, 1920.
Vs.
Bouskill
9st. 4lbs,
A. B. H. M. S. "Comus," Winner 8 Fights, London.

6 Round Contest.
Nilton Kubes
11st, Late Overseas Forces,
Vs.
Sgt. Medlock
12st, Bombay City Police, Late of the Ring London.
6 Round Contest.
Barbet
9st. 4lbs, A. B, H. M. S. "Highflier,"
Vs.
Marcar.
9st. 4lbs. G. I. P. Railway

4 Round Contest.
Between 2 boys H. M. S. "Highflier"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The six-reel Gaumont British Production
"The Green Terror,"
From the novel by Edgar Wallace.
Heiress kidnapped by clever rogue who wants to get her money by marrying her. Smart detective saves the girl and the money, by arranging a fake wedding. Interesting situation develops when it is discovered that the fake marriage is quite genuine.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices: Re. 1/8. Re. 1. Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

15th—AIDA
16th—FAUST
17th—LA TOSCA
18th—CARMEN
19th—RIGOLETTO
20th—LA BOHEME
21st—MIGNON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
24th—IL TROVATORE
25th—PEARL FISHERS
26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
27th—LA JUIVE
28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
29th—DEMON

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.
Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15 %
Plan Opened at S. Rose & Co.

Perils of Thunder Mountain
VITAGRAPH'S LATEST SERIAL
two more thrilling episodes—teeth of steel and cave of terror.
JOE MARTIN
The Biggest Fool Monkey on earth, in the sensational animal comedy
THE JAZZ MONKEY
Full of mirth and laughter. In this Universal Film the Biggest Fool Monkey plays extraordinary and unbelievable part.
UNIVERSAL TOPICAL BUDGET
showing latest events in the World of Science, Industry, Society and Stage.
Prize Shows on Good Friday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Globe Cinema,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Bomb Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, at Government House, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), H. E. Lady Lloyd to preside.

Salle Francaise: Lecture and demonstration by Prof. P. L. Charlier, 11 a.m.

Annual general meeting of the Bomba Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association at Government House at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will preside.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, April 1.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Prize distribution of Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) on the School premises. H. E. Lady Lloyd to preside.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Good Friday: Bank Holiday.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Nature of Sacrifice" at the Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m., Sir N. G. Chandavarkar to preside.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on "Uplift of India" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, March 29.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Bangola via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

With effect from Thursday the 1st April, 1920, the following timings of B. B. and C. I. Mail and Express trains are announced:

	Bombay. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	17
Gujarat Mail	9 0	20 15
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13 15	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express...	7 10	21 45

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PADATE.—Mrs. Radhabai Padate the dear mother of Narain Padate, Baroda Service and Mrs. Manoramabai Padate—his beloved wife fell victims to influenza last week, deeply mourned by all living relatives and friends.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battn. (I. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

YOUNG THEISTS UNION.

Mr. P. H. Mavhar will speak on "The Present Situation in the Prarthana Mandir to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S MUSICAL POSTPONED.

The Musical tea was to be held to-day at Mrs. Row's but off owing to her having left the town.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society will be held in the Corporation Hall, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Sir J. J. Heaton will preside.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the above association will be held at Government House at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-day. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will reside.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The London New York cross rate on the 27th March was 2.

The London New York cross rate on the 29th instant was .

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following dalays on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London:—Full rate, 4 days; Deferred, 11 days.

London to Bombay:—Full rate, 4 days; Deferred, 9 days.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Society will be held to-day, at 6-30 (S. T.):—(1) to adopt the annual report with the statement of accounts for 1919 and the budget for 1920 (2) to elect a Committee of Management and Auditors. (3) to move a vote of thanks to the last year's officers.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Monday was 117 as against 98 on the corresponding day of last year and on that of 1918. Eight attacks and two deaths from small-pox, one death from plague and one attack from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

The Deputy Coroner also held an inquest on the body of Tya Mula, aged 40, who while travelling in a train from Bandra to Dadar put his head out of the window to spit, and it struck against a door of another passing train. He became unconscious and died in the Hospital.

A verdict of death as returned accordingly.

KNOCKED DOWN BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Dowlat Raoji, aged 60 who died in the J. J. Hospital. The deceased was knocked down by a runaway horse which was attached to a brougham at the corner of the Kamatipura Lane. Four other children were also knocked down; the brougham was upset by its being caught in a cart, and the horse came to a standstill. The children were slightly injured, the deceased was knocked down and received severe injuries. The carriage belongs to Mahamedally Abdalji, a Borah merchant of Null Bazar, and the driver who had taken the carriage to the stable, had since disappeared. He was a steady man and the animal was a quiet one.

Further enquiry adjourned.

JUNAGADH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been written in the columns of your esteemed paper about the unpopularity of the Administration in the Junagadh State by a number of your correspondents and it would be a repitition of the same thing on my part if I also stick to the same topic. Happily the question of His Highness the Nawab Saheb's investiture is satisfactorily solved and the people of Junagadh will remain ever grateful to Sir George Lloyd and his Government for sanctioning the investiture of H. H. the Nawab Saheb. To-day I shall write something of the Junagadh State and its ruler and shall express my humble views as to how the administration should be conducted in future, besides briefly discussing the manner in which the administration was conducted.

His Highness has to rule over half a million people and has to see that his State affairs are conducted on progressive policy in these days of enlightenment and progress. It is essentially necessary, therefore, to retain old and experienced men of his own State in the State service and train new men of his state as able Statesmen to serve his State so that the prosperity of the country may remain undisturbed and for ever growing. I am not averse to bringing outsiders in the State Service if their qualifications are exceptionally superior to that of the subjects of His Highness' State. But, then like His Highness the enlightened Maharaja of Mysore it is the duty of our ruler to see that the outsiders do not fill up the vacancies or become old servants by their own men having no connection whatsoever with the State. In these days of administration it can be seen at a glance from the Civil lists of the State that during the minority of our ruler, old and experienced officers who held important posts during the time of His Highness' late lamented father Sir Rasool Khanji, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I. were removed from their posts and almost all the heads of the Departments were imported from outside. Nay these heads of the departments did not rest content till they brought in a large number of their relatives friends, etc., who not only occupied various more or less important posts, superseded the rights of promotions and pay of the legitimate children of the soil and as your correspondents have said, some, if not many of them, seem to be responsible for discrediting Mr. Rendall whose prestige and popularity was never questioned during the tenure of his office of the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar.

It seems Mr. Rendall's views regarding the Junagadh subjects were more or less prejudiced by a few "trusted" officers as without doing so it would have been impossible for them to provide for their relatives and friends and give the undue advantages in various ways. As I have said in my first letter which appeared in your esteemed paper on 17th February last, have a high regard for the person of Mr. Rendall as a gentleman but I hope he will pardon me if I say at the time of his retirement from Junagadh that he was in many way misguided by some of his officers. When he first came to Junagadh, we had every hope of getting justice and being sympathetically treated, but alas! we were disappointed. Though he has not been fortunate in willing popularity, the people of Junagadh will not forget that after all he himself has not treated us with so much negligence intentionally but the real fault lies with his sympathetic clique of outsiders. But then it was equally his duty to see that these outsiders did not take the undue advantage of his goodness. Such a policy of being too good to them has made him a weak and an unpopular administrator in the history of the Junagadh State. I feel and let me admit that I honestly feel that I have to criticise his administration.

Mr. Rendall was hardly accessible to the people of Junagadh State when it was his first and foremost duty to be so. The disposal of State Jewellery, clothes and such other things and unheard of complaints against some of his officers were not desirable in the opinion of the people. High salaries to European officers and to our borrowed officers which he gave were beyond the means of the State in comparison with other States and levying of new taxes, giving up the right of the Nawab's coinage, erecting spacious bungalows for his favourites with luxurious accommodations and destruction of the old palace and such other unfortunate incidents are also responsible for the dissatisfaction of the people of Junagadh.

The people who were expected to associate with their ruler and with whom they have to deal permanently were kept aloof from the Nawab Saheb and this certainly a policy which is detrimental in itself for the ruler and the ruled. If we was allowed to associate with outsiders freely what sins were committed by his people that they were deprived of that chance?

Now it is useless to criticise the administration on the eve of its close. But will His Highness be graciously pleased to see that in his regime the rights an privileges of his own people are not overlooked or rather sacrificed? Will he also kindly take trouble to see from the Civil list as to how many outsiders have been imported and in what way they have been promoted? Will he also compare the State of his own people as to how they were neglected and unsympathetically treated? Will he find from the old lists of the jewellery and other valuables; their real values and the realization after their pubic sale by auction? Will he be good enough to enquire how many experienced men of the State were consulted and admitted in the Committee at the time of the disposal of these goods? Was the State running under debts in those days that this course was taken? Will His Highness start immediate enquiry into the matter of open letters addressed to the administrator by Messrs. Poonja Meghji and Hariray Dwarkadas Vaishnav? Will His Highness take his villagers into confidence and enquire from them whether they received the full amount for the Tagavi (State loan) and seed-money. I put these questions with all humility and respect as I have read in open letters of Mr. Poonja Meghji and Mr. Hariray D. Vaishnav and if they have made false allegations or doubted the honesty of the men concerned it is imperative that His Highness should not allow them to escape from the task they have undertaken.

I shall now conclude by saying that appointment to the new posts in the State should be made by using keen and comprehensive discretion. The present appointment of Mr. Chhajooram as the Diwan is, published in the press is not very encouraging to us. The Nawab Saheb ought to know that among his own people he will find able statesmen who could occupy that responsible high post. The Diwan ought to be of such a selection that people must have confidence in him and the Dewan must also be a man who must have the knowledge of the ways and habits as well as the circumstances of the people. However, when this appointment is made it is the duty of us all to respect him and give him facilities for smoothly carrying on his responsible duty.

I hope our new Dewan will prove himself a sympathetic officer and win the confidence of the people and the ruler by discharging his duties in the interest of the ruler and the ruled. Let us also wish that alike Dr. Sir Abbas Ali Baig and the late Dewan Haridas this new Dewan Follows an enlightened and progressive policy and wins the confidence of his master as well as of the people of Junagadh which is capable of great development. Then the second appointment of Mr. M. A. Fakih, Bar-at-Law, as our Naib Dewan is indeed a satisfactory one. As an old servant of the time of the late Nawab Saheb this sympathetic Mahomedan officer of our State has won the confidence of all and is universally liked. He has held his office as the Sessions Judge with credit to himself and has made himself popular for his judicial acumen. The third appointment of Mr. Motilal J. Vasavada as Kharbhari is well-selected and it is hoped he will add to the reputation of the Nagar community by discharging his duties with loyalty and devotion to his ruler. There are other officers who are the bona-fide subjects of the State and who are in no way incapable of working in the line for which they are qualified, deserve encouragement without any distinction of caste or creed. The Junagadh people must now unite, awake and arise and come to their own.

The "Bombay Chronicle", the "Hindustan" and other newspapers who had raised the voice of the people of Junagadh by publishing the peoples' sentiments for the installation of the Nawab Saheb, deserve their hearty thanks.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay, March 30.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

A MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

On Saturday under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps a magic lantern lecture was delivered by Mr. S. H. Babwalla at Madanpura Municipal Urdu School Compound, Mr. Hansraj Pragji presiding. A large number of Mahomedans with their children were present. A magic lantern exhibition on "Sanitation and prevention of diseases" and some slides on "the evils of drinking" were shown. The lecture was delivered in Urdu. The president in addressing the audience at the end said:

"Moslman brothers, I am extremely pleased to see you all gathered together here tonight to attend this lecture. You are well aware that a healthy body is as essential to man as a healthy mind. Very often I find that this is not realised by you all; you neglect your body and become victims to epidemics and diseases. But there are certain rules of sanitation simple to adhere and to practice which will keep you away from diseases. First of all it is my sincere appeal to you all to keep clean, not to spit wherever you like, nor to eat whatever you like and lastly you should try to live as far as possible in a healthy and ventilated place. Mr. Jhabwalla has explained to you all the ruinons results that follow from the disregard of these rules and you have all seen from the pictures shown to you, how the body of a person perishes through "sheer neglect," of certain principles of Hygience. A child of to-day is a citizen of to-morrow. Preserve the child and feed the child properly."

In conclusion the president said: "I have two more things to tell you, one is to abstain from "drinking." It is a curse of your lives. Those amongst you who have contracted this habit should try to give it up gradually. I am quite sure you are all convinced of the bad results of drinking from the pictures shown to you all just now. "Drink" would ruin you, your wives and your children. I once more appeal to you all to abstain from the habit of "drinking." That will keep you healthy and for generations you will be happy and peaceful.

The second thing I desire to say is this: Never get into the practice of eating "Bajjas and Sweets" from any shop you please. In fine I think you all for the patience with which you have listened to me. I should also thank Mr. Jhabwalla on behalf of the corps for the trouble he took to come over here and deliver an interesting lecture. The meeting came to a close after a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Anantram to the President and the lecturer.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO MR. HUTCHINSON.

MR. VAUGHAN'S DEFENCE OF POST OFFICE.

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, the Postmaster-General, Bombay, who has been transferred to the Punjab, has been the recipient of many tokens of esteem from the officers and men of the Bombay Postal Circle during the last few days. On Saturday afternoon the Hindu Officers and Superintendents, who happened to be here gathered together for the Postal Superintendents' Conference held last week, entertained him to a tea party.

On Sunday evening Mr. Hutchinson was the guest at dinner at the Freemason's Hall, of the Officers of the postal and telegraph departments of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. N. W. Vaughan, the Presidency Postmaster, presided. After the toast of the "King Emperor" was proposed by Mr. Finch, the Superintendent Telegraphs, and duly honoured, Mr. Vaughan proposed "Our Guest". After referring to the many qualities of head and heart which distinguished Mr. Hutchinson and for which he was justly revered by his subordinates, and to the anxious times the Department has had to pass through, Mr. Vaughan took this opportunity of putting in a word of defence for the Post Office which has been rather roughly handled of late in the Press. In the course of his remarks, he said: "But our troubles, Gentlemen, do not end within the four walls of the Post Office, for the nature of our work brings us into intimate touch with the public at large; and, during the last few months not only have rumbles of dissatisfaction been audible within our own ranks but a section of the public has turned the broadside of their criticism upon our long suffering Department. Ours is an organisation which has always offered a good target to public darts but never before have they been flung in such profusion as during the last few months. I need not enter in any detail into the charge of deterioration brought against our Department You know as well as I do, how uncharitable that charge is. To begin with, war conditions contributed powerfully to the disorganistion of our service, and now the scourges of influenza and other epidemics have taken their full toll of victims from the Department: in fact, during recent times I have had on an average as many as 50 per cent of my staff absent daily owing to sickness and other unavoidable causes. Moreover, there are men still away on field service and what adds to our difficulties is that efficient new-comes are not forthcoming to replace casualties. In these circumstances, we have made the best of a bad situation with the materials at present at our disposal. I am, however, proud to say that every man at his post has worked like a Trojan and made almost heroic efforts to maintain the high standard of the Indian Post Office, with the result, gentlemen, that a very grateful public advises our Chief to give us rest by "sacking the lot" of us,—an advice which a less kindly disposed Postmaster General might have taken without considering the plight we are in owing to circumstances beyond human control, and we are deeply indebted to him for not having done so" (loud cheers).

Mr. Hutchinson made a suitable reply in which he thankfully acknowledged the valuable assistance he had received from his Officers and added that his burden in spite of the troubleus times they had to contend with owing to economic conditions and other causes, had been rendered less anerous by the loyal co-operation of one and all of his men.

The gathering broke up at about mid-Hutchinson.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

"POLICE FIRED IN SELF DEFENCE."

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 29.

The Behar Government have issued a long press communiqué on the Jamshedpur strike, justifying the firing on strikers on the 15th instant. After going through the whole strike situation, the strikers' demands, the terms offered by the Company and rejected by strikers, explaining away the men's complaint regarding sale of grain and after detailing the final offer made by the Company on the 8th March, the communiqué proceeds:—

The formal presentation of the men's claims at once accentuated the gravity of the situation, if as Government were informed and was probable the Directors declined to entertain the proposals made by the men and adhered to their refusal to consider concessions until work was resumed. It was likely that disorder would occur. At the request of the local officers, therefore, Government despatched reinforcements of armed and military police, numbering about 100 in all including 50 mounted men. The Military authorities were also asked to hold in ready a company of Indian Infantry, who were subsequently despatched, but did not reach Jamshedpur until the morning of the 16th. On the afternoon of the 13th it became evident that a decided change for the worse had taken place in the attitude of the strikers. A meeting was held at which inflammatory speeches were made and in the evening determined efforts were made to prevent those of the local aboriginal workmen who had already resumed work from entering the Works for the 10 o'clock shift. Strong pickets of strikers with *lathis* were established at various points and a large crowd also assembled outside the south-gate of the Works. The workmen on their way to the Works were threatened and the conveyance of a few men into the Works by means of a motor lorry was deeply resented by the strikers. The Deputy Commissioner informed them that the lorry would not be used if they on their part undertook not to prevent by violence willing workers from coming to work. For the moment the danger was averted, but it was clear that trouble would occur again and when the shift came to work on the following morning. Throughout the night large groups of men armed with *lathis* patrolled the town and at 4 a.m. a very large body of strikers had collected outside the main gate and drove back by force the workers who tried to enter. Three times willing workers were brought by means of a motor lorry under the protection of a strong escort, but the lorry and escort alike and also the military police guard at the gate were heavily stoned and at the third trip the road was barred by strikers in two places in order to prevent the passage of the lorry. A little earlier the mob had accused the Deputy Commissioner of neglecting to take action on a list of men willing to leave Jamshedpur, which Mr. Haldar was said to have sent him and refused to believe him when he asserted (as was the fact) that no such list had been received. Soon after the barricades had been erected, the Commissioner came to the gate accompanied by Mr. B. Chakravarti, who explained to the crowd that no list had ever been sent. Mr. Chakravarti also endeavoured to persuade the men to leave the gates and resume the discussion at a meeting elsewhere. The crowd, however, remained obstinate and refused to listen. Mr. Heycock and Mr. Scott reasoned with the crowd for about an hour, pointing out that their action was wholly illegal and explaining that if they would not disperse force would have to be used to compel them to do so.

"PERSUASION WITHOUT SUCCESS."

Mr. Chakravarti and other representatives of the strikers agreed that no other course was possible and joined in the attempt to persuade the crowds to disperse but without success. Finally the Commissioner gave the men one hour up to 11 a.m. to leave the gates and informed them that force would have to be used if they did not disperse by that time. After further reasoning with the men Mr. Chakravarti informed the Commissioner that he could do nothing with them. But ultimately they dispersed just before 11 a.m. on an undertaking being given by the authorities that motor lorries would not be used that day if the strikers would guarantee not to prevent by violence willing workers from returning to work. It was also agreed that a meeting should be held to meet the General Manager in the afternoon. The meeting was held, but the men adhered to their ultimatum of a 50 per cent. increase of pay and when the General Manager offered to pay them up to the day before the strike so that they might be put to no difficulty, while awaiting the reply of the Directors in Bombay, they said they would consider it if two months' wages were offered. Throughout the afternoon a large moving crowd was present opposite the main gate and a strong guard was necessary to maintain the position. It was found impossible without precipitating an outbreak to move supplies for Europeans' quarters by lorries or cars and the strikers expressed their determination not to permit Indian labourers to enter the works or to let supplies be taken to them. They objected also to servants of European employees of the Company entering the works. Early in the morning of the 15th an attempt was made to block the passage of a train carrying coolies, chiefly women, who desired to go to their homes from the works to Tatanagar, but it was discovered that the Railway line had been blocked and the train was forced to return. About 9 a.m., the news was received that a party of strikers was attempting to wreck the Railway line and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police despatched two troops of mounted police under Inspector [illegible] with directions to round up the men who were destroying the line and to arrest as many as possible. The mounted police were directed not to shoot, but if resistance was offered to use their swords. At the same time an engine and a railway carriage containing the Gurkha military police with two British soldiers as guards on the engine was sent out to the spot in charge of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ashby, who was told that as many as possible of the offenders were to be arrested, but there should be no firing unless it was absolutely necessary in self-defence. A second party of mounted police was sent out shortly after the first with similar instructions and was accompanied by Mr. Sanday, an employee of the Company, and an honorary magistrate who acted as guide. This party and the party in the train reached the scene of obstruction before Inspector Pearson's men had appeared. On arrival they found the line blocked with signal posts, pig iron and boulders and a large number of men chiefly Punjabis were completing the work of obstruction. Forty or fifty were arrested by the police and the train was then sent back to the works to bring reinforcements. Mr. Ashby and his party remaining with the mounted men. A large crowd numbering about 1,000 many of whom were armed with *lathis* rapidly collected on all sides and although detachments of the sowars were sent out in different directions to keep the crowd back they soon came to close quarters with the police and surrounded them.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The following is the concluding portion of the Behar Government press communiqué on the Jamshedpur strike:—

The attack was of a most resolute character and it soon became impossible to retain prisoners who escaped and joined the mob. The police were subjected to severe bombardment with stones which was continued when they commenced their retreat to the running room about half a mile away. Many of the police were struck by stones and Mr. Ashby was somewhat severely injured by a blow from a stone on the groin. The mob were warned more than once by Mr. Sanday, that if they persisted he would be compelled to order fire but these warnings were disregarded and at last as the police were surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, Mr. Sanday being the only magistrate present gave order to fire. Mr. Ashby also gave the same order independently to his own party. Even then, however, the mob continued to press the policeward, until they were close to the running room. Mr. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, received first information of the collision from two of the strike leaders Gopi and Bhuta, who came to him at the Directors' bungalow at about 9-30 a.m. He at once proceeded on horseback at full speed to the running room, but heard no shots until he had come close to it. He met the returning party still pursued by the mob close to the running room and ordered firing to cease. He sent the police back to the running room and went on alone to stop further advance of the mob. At this point there was grave danger that the mob would advance and get into the works. The strikers were extremely violent and some were heard to shout that they would kill sahibs even if it cost them their lives. Aided by two strike leaders Gopi and Bhuta who had accompanied him to the spot, Mr. Scott succeeded in bringing the mob to a stand-still. Keeping them in front of him and refusing to allow any men to get behind his horse Mr. Scott advanced as at this point Inspector Pearson's party which had not taken part in the fighting appeared and was sent back by Mr. Scott to join others at the running room. The crowd was now cooler and after listening to what they had to say and persuading them to take the wounded to the hospital Mr. Scott got them to leave the Railway line and disperse. In all about 100 shots were fired five strikers were killed, 10 wounded severely, three fairly severely, and 10 slightly. This marked the end of the attempts at active intimidation in the vicinity of the works. On the following day the men began to return to work in considerable numbers. The Behari *mistris* and Chinese skilled workers were anxious to resume work, while the aboriginals who supply the bulk of the skilled labour were frankly delighted to be allowed to work. On the other hand, evidence has been obtained that the Punjabis and other up-country workmen had organised something approaching a reign of terror amongst the villages threatening to beat those who returned to work, to burn their houses, and rape their women. Confidence in the ability of authorities to protect those willing to work was now restored and a number of those who returned was greater than the management could deal with. On the 18th a committee of Directors including the Chairman Sir Dorab Tata, arrived at Jamshedpur and after consultation with the General Manager the notice was issued. On the morning of the 20th practically all men resumed spontaneously and in accordance with the promise made the decision of the Directors was announced. All men drawing Rs. 50 and less would receive a permanent increase of 25 per cent. in lieu of 10 per cent. bonus, while the men drawing over Rs. 50 would receive a permanent increase of 20 per cent. in lieu of bonus. Other demands, including the question of bonus scale of salaries and rules regarding accidents and leave would be considered and a decision announced on or before the 21st May. This decision has apparently been accepted as satisfactory and all is now reported quiet. Correcting misrepresentation in an article in the "Amarita Bazar Patrika" the communiqué concludes:—In view of these stories and of others which have gained currency it is desirable that the facts should be clearly understood. It is not the case that any attempt was made by or on behalf of the Company to compel unwilling persons to work or to bring the men by force within the works. The regular troops and the armed and military police who were sent to Jamshedpur for the protection of life and property were at no time used for any other purpose. When the police were at last compelled to fire on the strikers they did so only in self-defence when attacked by a large and angry mob. With the exception of two British soldiers who formed part of Mr. Ashby's party in the train no regular troops took part in the firing. From the evening of the 13th until the morning of the 15th the behaviour of the strikers was most threatening and the fact that a collision was averted on the 14th was due solely to the mingled tact and firmness of the local authorities. Great credit is due in particular to the Commissioner Mr. Heycock for his handling of the situation on the 14th and to Mr. Scott, the Deputy Commissioner, for the resolute manner in which they faced and quieted the mob on the 15th when the police party were driven in. The fact that he was successful in his attempt shows clearly that during the negotiations of the previous three weeks he had gained the confidence and respect of the strikers.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

INCREASE OF MARGIN DISAPPROVED.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' FURTHER REPRESENTATION.

The following representation has been sent to the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, Simla, by the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

I am directed by my Committee to draw your attention to their telegrams of the 25th February and 15th March, requesting that minimum amount of applications for Reverse Councils should be fixed at £1000 sterling; that all such minimum applications should have preference and that names of applicants and allottees with the amount allotted to each person should be published weekly. The Finance Sub-Committee of this Chamber pressed these points upon the attention of the Hon. Mr. Cook, Secretary to the Finance Department, who met recently. My Committee regret that they have hitherto not received any reply regarding these and other suggestions. In the meanwhile, the trade has been suffering from the adverse effects of a policy against which timely warning was given by my Committee but which was unfortunately continued without any modification. These adverse effects pointed out by the telegrams addressed to your Department by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association and the Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association complaining that disabilities in the way of bona fide remitters of moderate means were great and that there was very little chance under the regulations inforce for such remitters to get any allotment at all. Under the present circumstances, the percentage of the allotment to the total number of applicants comes to merely 1½ to 2 per cent, which means that if a remitter wants an allotment of even £5,000 sterling which is the minimum, he must apply for £250,000 sterling. Obviously this has led to speculative tenders for enormous sums of which we have heard so much recently. It is mainly the Banks that benefit under such rules; as for the small parties, any one that desired to get at least £5,000 allotted had accordingly to apply for £250,000 and to put up a margin of 20 per cent, or £50,000 i.e., ten times the amount likely to be allotted to him. But under a recent notification, all tenders are required to be accompanied by a cheque for 50 per cent. of the amount. It may have been intended through this measure to still further eliminate speculations; but my Committee fear that the only effect will be to give the monopoly of these remittances more completely than now, to the Banks and large firms, to the detriment of all bonafide remitters of small means. This cannot be deemed justifiable on any account and is not a solution in any of the present difficulties, as the profits at the Government rate are so enormous that rich speculators will continue to find the means of being selected. My Committee submit that this step of further increasing the margin, while being ineffective in keeping out the rich speculator will create a very bad impression on the public mind. My Committee, while maintaining that the sale of Reverse Councils must be stopped at once, beg to suggest that if they are continued, it will be doing bare justice to small bonafide remitters if the minimum amount of applications is fixed at £1,000 and given a preference. It may also be well considered if it will not be beneficial to accept tenders on a competitive basis. This will tend to remove complaints of favouritism to a particular class, as also to narrow the gap between the Government rate and the market rate a provisional goal which was recently announced by the Hon. the Finance Member on behalf of the Government and regarding which the Government of India are in communication with the Secretary of State.

In conclusion my Committee beg again to request that while this harmful policy of selling Reverse Councils is being pursued, at least a weekly list of applicants with the names of the different allottees and the respective amounts allotted to each should be published.

MORE REVERSE COUNCILS FOR SALE.

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Wednesday the 31st March 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2sh. 4 13/16d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2sh. 4 7/8d. per rupee.

Applications will be received up to 2 p.m.

INFLUENZA IN KATHIAWAD.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been made to the Princes and Administrators of Kathiawad States by Mr. B. B. Desai, Swadeshi Sabha, Krishna Building, Bornby Road, Bombay:—

From the letters we receive daily in connection with the demand for free medicine for influenza in the villages of Kathiawad States, we can see that the disease is causing great havoc. We are endeavouring our best to meet the demand. At the same time we appeal to the princes and administrators of Kathiawad States in the cause of humanity to help their subjects in times of distress which is causing enormous harm. We hope that the States will immediately move in the matter and relieve the suffering poor.

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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT

On "NATURE OF SACRIFICE" at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 2nd April, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Sir N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, Kt., will preside.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

We beg to draw the kind attention of our customers that we have REMOVED our office from 8th March, 1920, to the following address.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 31, 1920.

THE CONTROL MUDDLE.

During the last few days the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, has deemed it necessary to issue two press notes warning rice merchants, especially up-country buyers, against deferring purchases in the expectation of a reduction in the controlled rates. The Director warns them that not only will no reduction be made, but that no licenses for importation of rice for April will be issued. He adds that a large amount of the March allotments will probably be diverted to other destinations than Bombay and consequently "a shortage before long is probable." Does this mean that the people of this Presidency, who have been groaning under high prices of rice during the last three years, have to prepare to face a still worse economic crisis in the near future? If that is so, will the Director or the Food Commissioner in Delhi explain the nature of the circumstances that are conspiring to threaten us with a shortage of rice supplies? The stocks in Burma are known to be satisfactory. Why, then, should the people of this Presidency be prevented from securing an adequate supply? We would like to know to what "other" destinations a large amount of the March allotments as well as the whole of the April allotments are being diverted? More light on the subject is urgently needed in order to assure the people that the policy that is being pursued is in the real public interest and not dictated by certain vested interests which are doing their best to keep up the prices.

The Director of Civil Supplies warns the people that the control price of rice will not be reduced at all! He also says it has been finally decided not to admit any more importers than the present eight monopolist firms, "for some time, probably for some months." He does not give his reasons for the decision. Do the authorities expect that such arbitrary decisions as these are calculated to allay the apprehensions in the public mind that the whole system of control is degenerating into unmitigated *zabbardustism*? For months past the leading rice merchants of Bombay have been offering to supply rice to this Presidency at rates much lower than the controlled rates. No satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming from the controlling authorities why they are unable to accept the offer and thereby benefit the poor of this Presidency, whose sufferings, owing to the prevailing high prices, are growing acuter as days pass by. If the authorities wish to inspire confidence in their policy of control, they ought to take the public much more into their confidence than they are doing. So far, they have done little to convince the public that the restriction of the number of rice importers and the acceptance of their higher rates are calculated to benefit the people more than the acceptance of the offer of a large number of merchants to supply rice at considerably reduced rates.

A word about the Director's recommendation to up-country buyers "to lose no time in effecting their purchases'" and offering them as many as 200 bags to clear the stocks. In this connection we would like to quote some correspondence that has passed between the Collector of Ratnagiri and one of the licensed parties:

Copy of the wire from the Collector, District Ratnagiri:—

"17th March, 1920.

"To
Narayan Balwant Deshpande,
Old Small Causes Court Building,
Princess Street, Bombay.

Take up Akyab rice as asked by director will be allowed to sell seven annas higher stop clear at once as much March rice as possible to remove congestion in stocks and godowns wire how much cleared.

Collector, Ratnagiri."

The following is a copy of Mr. Despande's reply to the above:—

Princess Street, Bombay,
17th March, 1920.

To,
The Collector, District Ratnagiri,
Ratnagiri.

Respected Sir,

I may submit for your honour's information that the D. C. S. in forcing upon us the Loraine and Neerianza qualities of Akyab rice for which the merchants of the Konkan have an aversion in as much as the said qualities have the Controlled rate of Rs. 14-15-3, per bag though they are much inferior to the Big Mill Specials. Should Your honour wish it I am ready to send you samples of the Akyab rice kind.

From,
N. B. Deshpande,
Princess Street,
Bombay."

It is well-known that Akyab rice is generally inferior in quality to Rangoon rice and in consequence the prices of the former have always been below those of the latter. What are the reasons which have induced the Director at present to fix the rates for Akyab rice higher by seven annas than that of Rangoon rice? The public would like to know if anybody is interested in forcing stocks of this rice —at a much higher rate too!—on unwilling people in the mofussil. Since the rice is intended for the rainy season there is danger of its further deterioration in quality and giving rise to epidemic diseases. Both the press notes which the Director has issued have given rise to serious apprehensions in the public mind regarding the immediate future, which the authorities would do well to dissipate promptly and convincingly by taking a distracted public fully into their confidence.

WOMAN—AND DIVORCE.

Much has been said and written about the cruelty and injustice of man-made law. And we are afraid the cruelty and injustice will continue until woman comes into her as regards political power. The following report of a case tried on Monday in the criminal sessions presided over by Mr. Justice Kajiji brings into relief a continuing wrong of womanhood:

King-Emperor .....Complainant.
vs.
(1) Jankibai, (2) Vithal Ganoo, (3) Pandu Rama, (4) Bali Vishram, (5) Luxaman Babajee .....Accused.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

The first accused was charged with committing, bigamy by marrying accused No. 2 in the life-time of her first husband, while accused Nos. 2 to 5 were charged with abetment of the said offence.

The first accused was married to her first husband about 15 years ago. Their married life did not turn out a happy one and the first accused deserted her husband and lived with another man till his death. After the death of her paramour she came to Bombay and went to live with her brother, accused No. 4, but he refused to receive her in his house. She thereupon convened a meeting of her caste and asked the caste's permission to re-marry No. 5, who is the Patel of the caste, in July last. The woman was given permission to re-marry and Rs. 60 were set apart to be paid to the first husband. The caste people offered the money to the first husband but he refused to take it. No. 5 then saw the priest and asked him to marry No. 1 to No. 2. The second accused was accordingly married to No. 1 by the Mohtar. At that time Nos. 3 and 4 were present.

The defence was that the parties were all Mochis by caste and according to the custom prevailing amongst them the Panch could give divorce to the wife and she could re-marry after that.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against No. 1 on the charge of bigamy, but strongly recommended her to mercy. They also brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of abetment against accused Nos. 2 and 5 with the same recommendation, while accused Nos. 3 and 4 were found not guilty.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced No. 1 to 15 days' simple imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 5 to 7 days' simple imprisonment, Nos. 3 to 4 were discharged.

The case raises two important questions of the rights of woman. Bigamy is rightly condemned as criminal, while polygamy is—wrongly, as we think—sanctioned by tradition and law. But considering the matter from the point of view of purely human justice, the woman who commits bigamy is not more guilty than the man who marries another woman in the life-time of his wife without divorcing her. Whatever justification there might have been in the past for this atrocious anomaly—in an organisation of society based as it has been primarily on an undue regard for the privilege and comfort of man,—its continuance is incompatible with an adequate recognition of woman's position not as man's pampered doll but as his equal comrade in the great adventure of life.

Apart from the question of polygamy—which we hope will soon be abolished as an approved institution by the enlightened conscience of the communities who now permit and tolerate it,—the case brings home the necessity of providing due facilites for divorce at least in exceptionally hard cases. We do not wish to say anything at present as to the existing provision about divorce in the Mahomedan marriage law or the lack of it in the Hindu marriage law. We are chiefly concerned to regard the question from the point of view of purely human justice and to plead for a door of justice and to plead for a door of escape for a number of exceptionably miserable persons—and perhaps the woman who was sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment by Justice Kajiji for bigamy is one such person. The defence of the woman was that, according to the custom of her caste, the *panch* could give a divorce to the wife and that she could remarry after that. Into the legal or other merits of the case we do not think it necessary to enter. But it is clear that the first marriage was unhappy and that the *panch* of the caste not only considered it to be so but also thought that the circumstances justified divorce. Perhaps, the *panch* was wrong in this case in thinking that the circumstances justified divorce. However that may be, let us assume another case—and there are very few castes which permit divorce—in which an impartial and competent body finds that a marriage is so unhappy as to justify divorce on the request of either party. Is it not fair and human that a divorce should be granted by law, whether the other party consents to it or not? The question is one which raises great moral and social problems. But it needs to be faced. There are many good women as well as men who have made, or who have been forced into, a disastrous marriage and there is no reason why they should be debarred from a happy one when society does not forbid it to an unmarried woman or man with a past. The common argument against it is that to revolt against such marriage, and especially for a woman to do so, would be a sin against God whose laws it is for us to obey and not to move amendments to. To arguments such as this, born as they are of a blind worship of institutions, there is obviously no reply, for it is difficult to convince those who argue thus that they have misinterpreted the law of God which certainly does no demand human sacrifices for its observance.

There is, of course, a peril in the provision of facilities for divorce that men and women may enter into marriage without realising its grave responsibilities, the principal of which is the observance of fidelity. But the peril exists even under the present circumstances—when in India thousands of boys and girls perform, or are made to perform, the ceremony of wedlock without fully or at all realising the importance to themselves of the step they take; and the peril need no more be a bar against proper facilities for divorce—in special cases, without any invidious disability against woman,—than it is against marriage itself. In fact, a proper and equitable system of divorce may, in practice, promote more fidelity than prevails at present. The operation of divorce law, where it exists, has shown that in the majority of cases, the people who ought to take advantage of it do not do so for obvious reasons, subordinating their personal feelings to other equally important considerations. This proves that the institution of divorce is not a menace to the sanctity of family life that it is often apprehended to be. Divorce law, like many other laws, is a law for exceptions. The majority of people will continue to love and marry—or marry and love—whatever legislators may do. But it is the duty of the legislators to have regard for the sufferings of a large number of persons anxious for release from the cruelty of life.

Notes of the Day.

Amazing Reaction.

The second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill has opened very quietly but sensational developments are expected. The Bill is a long and portentous document; the only effective value of which, when it is passed, will be the abrogation of the Home Rule Act of 1914. What is sought to be substituted, is ridiculed throughout Ireland. The existence of the Home Rule Act on the statute-book is a source of grievous difficulty for the Coalition, and therefore by way of doing business without offending sentiment, the Cabinet has decided to get the obstruction out of its way and ascribe to the Irish the faults of discontent. Compared with the monstrous make-believe now offered to the Irish, the Home Rule Act was generosity itself. The British Government are to control important services. They are to retain in their hands control of the chief items of finance. No country can be said to enjoy the elements of liberty till it is free to regulate its taxation and expenditure. The Irish are wise enough to realise the limitations of the power which is to be presented to them. The Irish Government are to impose and collect excise, income-tax, super-tax, customs and excess profits, etc.; if these expanding heads are reserved for the influence of British or Orange interests, Ireland will have very little of financial autonomy, without which the talk of liberty becomes absurd

It Will Not Operate.

Besides the control of important services and the regulation of finance by outsiders, the Bill contains stronger elements for condemnation. Ireland is to be broken into two fragments in the hope that they would later coalesce. Six counties are to be excluded for a special Orange legislature. If the sense of the counties had been ascertained on any scientific form of plebiscite, the unreality of Ulster's claims would have been exposed. The attitude of the Irish makes the consideration of the Bill unnecessary. Ulster with great show of self-effacement accepts a fact which denotes that it is satisfied about power being indefinitely wielded from the North. The rest of Ireland has to a man spurned the Bill; they do not care a rap for it and are confident of winning their ends without admiring Mr. Lloyd George's device to end the "wretched misunderstanding with the Irish." The Sinn Fein view is pronounced and peremptory. In Mr. Arthur Griffith's eyes, the Bill is a purely destructive measure for getting over the Act of 1914, which Mr. John Redmond was duped into quoting as the irrevocable bond of Britain, when recruits to the Army were badly wanted. That is the Sinn Fein view of the old Act, the use to which it was put, and its threatened recall. Ireland is not prepared to accept anything less than her right of self-determination, and Britain is afraid that a republic might instantly open the door to foreign enemies. The Bill may be passed, but the Law will not operate.

Past His Zenith.

Mr. Asquith's victory at Paisley was compared to Mr. Gladstone's at Midlothian, but we think the simile is pitched a little too high, and the chance of a great Liberal triumph with Mr. Asquith leading, may be definitely put out of mind. His presence in Parliament will not produce any sensational reverse to the Coalition, for in politics, as in other spheres of modern activity, man has been entirely replaced by machinery, and the machinery of successful politics is the control of mobile votes. Mr. Asquith, in the early part of this month, made a speech at the Eighty Club; it was applauded by the Liberals, but no reader of it can possibly escape the feeling that Mr. Asquith is too closely wedded to Liberal catchwords and reminiscences of the pre-war period to adjust himself to changed ideals. Studious aloofness from the Labour party is the cardinal principle of his new revival. But, for political freedom, has not Liberalism done its best and is it enough to boast of mouldy achievements? There is evidence that Mr. Asquith's ideas are too set and frigid to win a following or to answer a purpose. To illustrate the rigidity of formal Liberalism, we quote the following from the message of Mr. H. G. Wells to Sir Leo Chiozza Money, a candidate for the Stockport election:—

> "You stand for the soundest principles of modern Liberalism as distinguished from the pompous sham of official Liberalism—that the great national interests of food, fuel, housing, and transport shall no longer be the prey of unscrupulous combinations and wealthy profiteers, but be owned and administered by the people for the people. Nationalisation will be the Magna Charta of the Twentieth Century."

But why should Liberalism live upon primitive shibboleths?

Lord Sinha.

"The Hindu" understands on good authority that Lord Sinha is to be appointed to one of the Governorships in India. It is an old rumour, but the "Hindu's" authority is particularly plausible at present, because Lord Sinha as to have made up his mind about his future at the end of the long rest it was having in Bengal. The public will naturally speculate on the rumour because Lord Sinha's next tenure of office was understood to be a matter of his choice. Two months ago "Capital" gave the forecast that Sir George Lloyd was likely to become Viceroy, leaving the office vacant for Lord Sinha. If Lord Chelmsford goes, there is the chance of a shuffle, but if his lordship decides graciously to discharge his responsibilities for another year as Viceroy, the shuffle becomes rather remote. Lord Sinha's appointment will be welcomed by Indians and Europeans, on account of his distinction and capacity. If the shuffle does not begin with the retirement of Lord Chelmsford, the possibility of one of the Governor's going to another quarter of the Empire as proconsul, might be the basis of the authoritative information given by the "Hindu". We should have welcomed the news all the more, if Lord Sinha's appointment took place after the passing of the Rules and Regulations connected with the Reform Act.

The "Citizen".

We have received a copy of the first number of the "Citizen", the organ of the Moderate party in Madras. Though the name of the editor is not blazoned on the first page, it is well-known that the paper is in the hands of Mr. Ramaswami Sastri, who is an experienced journalist and a brother of the Hon. Mr. Sastri. The paper consists of twelve pages, but there are contributions so learned that it would take an ordinary person three hours of close reflection to get the particulars into some sort of order. The paper is well-printed and readable, but as no journal can be judged by its first issue, we shall with interest watch the level of readability it keeps as its average. Besides the editorial articles, there are the usual notes, and a number of special articles by well-known publicists, which though they absorb only local interest, are sure to command great influence among students of politics. The whole production is undoubtedly good, but there is such a stuffy edition and lack of news-form about it, that the ordinary reader would welcome some change. As to the policy of the journal, here is the usual aspiration of serving the country in the "Liberal" faith. When new faiths and fads are formed, there is always the claim that they are no new-fangled innovations, but that they had a great tradition which suffered latter-day eclipse. The "Citizen" says that the "Liberal" Party in India is as old as the Congress itself and at it has survived the "storm". Observers of India have always criticised the people on their extreme conservatism. After the appearance of Moderates and their motley following, the old reproach in the sphere of politics has apparently been wiped away. We have now only "Nationalists" and "Liberals". Are there no political conservatives in India? If there are, where are they hiding themselves? The "Citizen" leaves us rather puzzled about the antiquity and expectness of the "Liberal" party, but the fact is that it is a historic institution.

Sir Asutosh Mukerji.

The appointment of Sir Asutosh Mukerji as acting Chief Justice of Bengal will give universal satisfaction in the country. The office of Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court is deservedly regarded as the highest judicial post in India. Sir Asutosh is the third Indian, who has had the honour of being called upon to fill the post, the other two being the late Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and the late Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose. Sir Asutosh has adorned the Bench since 1906 and there is no judge, European or Indian, whose more highly esteemed for his sturdy independence, his profound knowledge of law and lucidity of exposition, than Sir Asutosh. As a scholar, his reputation in Bengal is second to that of none. Indeed, as one of the Anglo-Indian journals has said, it is a wonder to most of his contemporaries that one head such as his could contain all the knowledge it has shown itself to possess. His services as an educationist have been more remarkable than his record as a judge. The Calcutta University, of which he is Vice-Chancellor, owes more to him than any other living individual in Bengal. Of all the recent improvements in it. Then, owing to the trammels of office, Sir Asutosh has not taken part in any public affairs as such, no one who knows his steady independence of character and his ardent love for his Motherland, can doubt that when he chooses to enter the arena of politics he will be a sterling acquisition to the ranks of public workers.

Appointments to Mamlats

As Government have allowed no fixed policy regarding appointments to mamlats, they have made a mess the whole affair. For a time graduates were discouraged in the Revenue Department and they had to begin their career on Rs. 15 along with non-graduates. Even if some entered the Department and wait for their chance But this chance was taken away by the new system of probationers these probationers were promised mamlatdarships within seven years but the first probationers are still waiting for them. The swing now is again in favour of men already in the service. While it may be readmitted that the chances of those in service should not be ruined for no fault of theirs, it goes without saying that disappointments to mamlats should as far possible be the rule. Seven years is long a period for preliminary training and the period should be reduced to two. Not only these methods that Government can hope to recruit able and efficient officers for mamlats. It is surprising why they do not follow in the case of reverse appointments, the practice that obtains the case of judicial appointments. We trust Government will revive the practice of appointing probationers—a practice which they should never have abandoned.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

SECOND READING COMMENCED.

ASQUITH-GEORGE DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 30.

The Second Reading of the Fourth Home Rule Bill, or, as it is officially described, the Bill for the Better Government of Ireland," opened very quietly to-day. The House was not excited. Interest in the debate mainly centres in the expected duel to-morrow between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. The Division is expected on March 31st. Special precautions have been taken to meet contingency of Sinn Fein outrages at Westminster.

THE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. March 30.

A Treasury statment outlining financial provisions of the New Home Rule Bill shows that after deducting the Irish contribution of eighteen millions to Imperial expenditure the revenue of the Irish parliaments would amount to 18¼ milions and the expenditure to 15¼.

MR. CLYNES MOVES REJECTION.

"CONCEDE MAXIMUM OF NATIONAL SELF-GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd 2-15 a.m., March 31.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, emphasised that the secession of Ireland either wholly or partially from the United Kingdom could never be tolerated. He pointed out that Ireland's present prosperity from material standpoint was solely due to the Imperial connection. After describing the [illegible] provisions of the Bill, he said that the [illegible] events had shown that undivided Ireland was from the legislative point of view [illegible]. The Imperial Government was determined to safeguard the rights of the [illegible] resident, magistrates, and all loyal subjects of the Crow. Referring to Ireland's finances, he said that Government considered an Imperial contribution necessary so long as Ireland remained within the Empire. The Lord Lieutenancy would continue to exist, but there would be no longer religious disabilities regarding the appointment to it. The Chief Secretaryship would be discontinued. Dwelling on the gravity of the situation, he said that valiant and dependable men in Ireland and wise men of goodwill irrespective of party in England raised the importance of sinking internal antagonism in the interests of the world and Imperial peace and were prepared to support the measure.

MR. CLYNES MOVES REJECTION.

Mr. Clynes (Manchester, Platting) moving the rejection of the Bill declared that however prosperous Ireland might be materially, that did not dispose of the national patriotic claims. He condemned Government's stringent administration. He declared that no influential man in Ireland had a good word to say for the Bill. He commended the tenderness towards Ulster and said that the Labour Party opposed the Bill because it provided for division founded on religious basis, but recognised neither historic unity of the province of Ulster nor of Ireland as a whole.

Mr. Clynes continued that the Labour Party proposed that a maximum of national self-government should be conceded to Ireland compatible with the unity of the Empire and safety of the United Kingdom in war time, fullest financial and economic liberty subject to annual contribution towards the cost of expenditure which was common to them all, adequate protection to the people of Ulster and recognition of the rights of the people of Ireland to decide in one elected assembly their constitution and financial arrangements. These conditions would mean Self-determination limited only by the requirements of Imperial unity and defence. The remedy for Irish troubles was to cease governing by force immediately to release political prisoners and to reverse the whole system of the Irish administration. Mr. Clynes suggested as alternative that Irish Constituent Assembly representing the whole Irish people and elected by proportional representation should be charged with the task of drafting a new constitution within the principles of Self-Determination with full protection for the minority and questions of defence and finance.

LORD ROBERT CECIL.

Lord Robert Cecil (Hertford Hitchin) agreed that the Bill was very bad and that no final settlement in Ireland was possible without an agreement but said that respecting the suggested removal of the present measures in Ireland he might reasonably say:—"Let the murders begin." Enforcement of law was the first duty of the authorities. He declared that the Bill would not restore order in Ireland, but must seriously weaken the authority of the Executive. It had not a chance of success. It was not founded on any definite principle, but was a series of expediencies. Until they had produced order in Ireland and had given liberty to all law-abiding subjects the attempt at constitutional experiment was gambling with the fates of the subjects of the Empire.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Liverpool Scotland) condemned the Bill. He said that the Act of 1914 was a solemn bond between Ireland and England, on which Mr. Redmond appealed to his fellow-countrymen and tens of thousands of Irishmen had fought and died. If that Act was repealed, Ireland would regard it as the most perfidious betrayal she had ever endured.

Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that if the Bill was passed Ireland would be able for the first time to create unhindered and uncriticised by them a common Parliament for the whole of Ireland. The solution of Ireland's task was in its own power. What was needed was confidence of one Irishman in another.

THE DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

HOW MAGISTRATE BELL WAS MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., March 30

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonar Law stated that four men stopped a tramcar in Dublin, dragged out the magistrate and shot him in the street. (Cries of shame). The victim was Mr. Alan Bell, the resident Magistrate at Dublin Castle and President of the Court of Enquiry into the proclamation organisations. Mr. Bonar Law stated that he did not believe that there was any change whatever of self-government for Ireland upon the basis that the outrages should be allowed to continue.

SHOCKING DETAILS OF THE URDER.

"A WILD WEST FILM."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 30.

The circumstances attending the murder of Mr. Bell in Dublin read like a Wild West film. The tram in which he was riding from his residence in the morning reached a stopping place when half a dozen inside passengers suddenly sprang to their feet and dived at Mr. Bell who was reading a newspaper. Simultaneously a number of men upstairs descended carrying revolvers and all hustled Mr. Bell from the car to the pavement where he was riddled with bullets and his body left in a pool of blood. All the assailants escaped.

RAID ON POLICE HUT.

SIX POLICEMEN RESIST FOR TWO HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. March 30.

Armed raiders last night attacked a police hut at Gortatlea Kerry using paraffin bombs and rifles. Six policemen resisted for two hours and did not surrender until the hut was in flames. Three policemen were wounded. The attackers then rushed in but were scattered by the explosion of the remaoining ammunition.

ALDERMAN O'BRIEN'S DEPORTATION.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 30.

Replying to Mr. Adamson in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that Alderman O'Brien who was deported to England early in March was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a conspiracy to murder the loyal servants of the Crown in Ireland Owing to his hunger-striking he was in a precarious condition but the Government had decided not to release him even if he committed suicide by hunger-striking.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DUTY.

'TO PROTECT IRISH CITIZENS' LIVES.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 30.

Replying to Mr. Iaskip, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George declined to give undertaking that there would be no deportations or arrests in Ireland except under ordinary law pending the passage of the Irish Bill. He declared that Government would take all steps to perform their first duty of protecting the lives of Irish citizens. (Cheers.)

"GOVT. TO RESORT TO ABNORMAL MEASURES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 30.

Replying to Mr. Devlin, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, said that so long as the present intimidation existed in Ireland, it would be absolutely impossible to get evidence necessary to bring the arrested persons to trial. So long as eyewitnesses of crimes, with which they at least did not sympathise, were prevented by gross intimidation from giving evidence against criminals, Gov-

(Continued on page 10.)

The Straits of Constantinople.

THE VICISSITUDES.

One of the curious developments of the war, which presented so many strange aspects, was the efforts of a British fleet, aided by the French Navy and a strong army operating on land, to open the Straits of Constantinople for the relief in the first place, of Russia. British warships had been up those straits on earlier erranda, in 1807, even as on this occasion, to comply with the obligations of a short-lived Russian alliance, but then guided by a different policy based on considerations of an exactly opposite character, though always in keeping with Britain's traditional attitude towards the chronic Eastern question. When her course, if not her aims, gradually veered round, as indicated by her treaties and agreements of 1904 and 1907 which were followed by the frightful conflagration that flamed up in 1914, from long-smoldering animosities, the world was notified of what would have seemed impossible a few years, nay, only a few months, before.

In reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign affairs announced on Feb., 25, 1915, Britain's consent to Russia's free egress from and ingress into the Black Sea. True, this concession was prudently hedged; nevertheless, it denoted the passing away of a phase of British diplomacy worn out since the opening of the Suez Canal a fortiori since the stipulations of the Entente Cordiale concerning Egypt versus Morocco.

Diplomatic squabbles and armed conflicts for the possession of constantinople are of much older birth than the city's comparatively modern name. Its advantageous position as a bridge head between Orient and Occident has drawn on its successive occupants, last but not least on the Sultans of the house of Othman, the bone-breaker, that long series of encroachments which crystallized into the disgraceful scramble characteristic especially of the more recent stages of the Eastern question. Thus far absolutely insolvant, thanks to international rivalries, the problem involved touches primarily the Dardanelles and Bosporus, those narrow inlets and outlets of the sea of Marmora, intendent by nature for a double gate of enterance to the Black Sea and the wealth of Asia beyond.

Blazing apath for the European conquests of his descendants, the Amir Orchan, son of the founder of the Ottoman dynasty, had already made himself felt in the heaters of the classic Oxford and the Sea of Helle, notorious pools of dissension between East and West from the most remote antiquity on Masters, after Mohamed II of the northern as of the Southern coast-line, his successors did not delay tightening their hold by means of the "old castles". Rumely Hissar on the European and Anatoly Hissar on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus. In 1642, under Sultan Ibrahim, Saddul-Bahr, the sea-barrier, and Chanag Qaleh, or fortress of the potteries, were built to remain for a while the sole works of defense on the western waterfront, which unpreparedness gave, in 1649, the Venetians an opportunity to enter the Dardanelles and anchor off Gallipoli, from where however, Derwis Pasha obliged them to retire. Two more castles or fortresses were then erected, facing each other across the water on the hills of Yeni Sihr and Baba Yusoof, according to the plans outlined by the spirited Sultane Valide, the mother of Mohamed IV. But, though the battle of Lepanto and naval engagement of a younger date had demonstrated the urgent necessity of taking the Dardanelles still further in hand, it was not before the Grand Vizier Mohamed Kiuprilli's firm rule that Qoom Qaleh or fortress of the sands, and Kilid Bahr, the key of the sea, were constructed at their mouth, while nine other fortifications and eight batteries completed his system of defense between 1678 and 1700.

After a new period of inaction the deligent Baron de Tott one of the numerous agents sent to Turkey by the Duke of Choisent to assist the Sublime Porte against Catherine II for the benefit of France and greater glory of Louis XV, saw to it that the Dardanelles had again their due amount of care, fully aware as he was of their strategic value.

Heavy Moslem Guns.

A good deal has been said by old historians and travellers about the big guns mounted on the shores of Bosporus and Dardanelles in those oand earlier days. It is well known that the Turks in their conquest of European lands, which they began to invade under the leadership of Orchan's son Solyman and particularly in their final investment of Constantinople, made a clever use of artillery, far surpassing their Christian foes by their skill in the manufacture and manipulation of ordnance. Mohamed II, had, moreover a certain Urban in his service, a Hungarian renegade and a worker in metals by trade, who founded a cannon described as the biggest ever seen. This monster gun threw enormous balls of stones and sank as its first victim a Venetian blocade runner, which exploit commanded it so highly to the Sultan that he had it transported to his camp before the walls of Constantinople. Seven hundred men were required to bring it in position, and it needed three hours of rest to cool off after every discharge, while to its right and left two pieces of smaller calibre kept up the task of widening with twenty-two-pound balls the breach it had made. When these engin[illegible] destruction had been wheeled to [illegible] town gates, which showed [illegible] and the [illegible] touched with [illegible] bringing [illegible] ing the fire, [illegible] besieging army [illegible] garrison alike. Not the barbican [illegible] me to grief, though, but Urban's giant cannon, blowing up and killing him with a score of the Padishah's artilerists on the spot.

Property of the Sultans.

From 1453 on the Ottoman Sultans held the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and Sea of Marmora, like the Black Sea, to be their exclusive property. According to Damitary Galitzin, Peter the Great's envoy to the Sublime Porte, they considered especially the latter their private domain, where nobody was allowed to penetrate, Mustapha comparing its status to that of a virgin reserved for fine disport in his harem, and "he would rather have war than permit anyone to navigate it" Peter's taking of Azov changed the situation. Catherine II, extending her Empire continued that work of southern expansion. Potemkin's victories, the formal annexation of the Crimea, the Peace of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792, established Russia as Turkey's neighbour on the Euxine.

None the less, that maiden once unapproachable, save as it might please the Grand Signeur, could get, be isolated by closing the double door of Bosporus and Dardanelles until Britain succeeded in gaining a joint control of the key to her favours, which feat greatly agitated her lover on the Neva, too, the more so since the occupation of the classic Taurus, had brought him, the white Czar, a wide step forward on his way to Byzantium. To cite Danilewsky: "Russia's right to let her warships pass from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean is nothing but the right to pass from her inner court to the outside world; the (alleged) right of other powers to let their warships enter the Black Sea at their will is the (alleged) right to invade our inner court for the sake of pillage."

In Napoleon's Day.

One of the results of Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt, which for a moment, united Sultan and Czar in their common apprehension of his ultimate purpose, was free access for the Russian Navy to the Mediterranean through Bosporus and Dardanelles. Thereupon the Peace of Tilsit introduced a different combination—the two Emperors thought that they could post their covetings to mutual advantage. But Alexander I asked too much. Napoleon hesitated. "Constantinople," he was heard to mutter, "Constantinople never." The possession of Constantinople means world dominion." Accordingly the negotiations between Paris and St. Petersburg failed, and Sebastiani, Napoleon's envoy to the Sublime Porte, became so unpleasantly active that the English Ambassador Arbuthnot demanded his dismissal and the instant co-operation of Turkey with England and Russia against France. No reply being vouchsafed, Admiral Duckworth, in command of a fleet off Tenedos, received instructions to proceed to Constantinople and prepare for a bombardment for that town. Though the Turkish Fleet in the sea of Marmora was destroyed, Admiral Duckworth had to withdraw and sustained severe losses on his return voyage, Sebastiani having made it his business to equip the fortifications of Dardanelles for that emergency. By the treaty of Jan. 5, 1809, the Sultan engaged himself to keep the Straits closed, and England declared that from her no further attempts to force them were to be feared if he saw to it that all the other Powers respected the compact. This was intended as a blow for Russia and the antagonism displayed furnished the sickman of Stamboul with a handy trump card in the diplomatic game which he learned to play with consummate skill.

In the Victorian Epoch.

On Oct. 20, 1827, the combined squadrons of Britain, Russia and France defeated the Turco-Egyptian fleet in the Bay of Navarino. In 1833 Russia was on the side of Turkey against her rebellious vassal and obtained in reward of her services the Sultan's signature to the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessy, which annulled that of Jan. 5, 1809, and established a Russian protectorate in the guise of a defensive alliance. The second Turco-Egyptian unpleasantness gave Lord Palmerston an opportunity to resuscitate British predominance, and Article 4 of the convention of London, July 15, 1840, laid down the closer of the Dardanelles as a principle of international policy, binding in still wider sense when France rejoined the European concert by her adhesion to the agreement of July 13, 1841. Henceforth it was the Sultan's duty to keep the Straits closed 'sans phrase,' and the insistance on the renunciation of the right to open them at his will implied a curtailment of his sovereignty, guaranteed by the powers themselves, that humbled him. Yet, during the Crimean War, his British and French allies sent, as a matter of course, their battleships and troopships through the gate which they were so anxious to lock and bar against their rivals.

The Treaty of Paris, concluded March 30, 1856, which, by the way, admitted Tur-

(Continued on Page 4.)

GERMANY EVADING TREATY TERMS.

HUGE FIND OF GUNS AND AEROPLANES.

TRYING TO GAIN TIME FOR EVADING OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March, 30.

It is reported that three thousand field guns have been found by the commission in the vicinity of Berlin making a total of twelve thousand, whereas 204 three-inchers were stipulated and six thousand aeroplanes have been discovered whereas the treaty clearly stipulated no aeroplanes. These discoveries coupled with other information in possession of the French authorities have aroused scepticism anent Germany's intentions in the French circles, where it is pointed out that Germany has hitherto failed to take any steps to reduce the army to two hundred thousand within the time limit expiring in a fortnight while little has been done regarding the fulfilment of 36 other clauses of the Treaty, the limit for which has already expired. The French are of opinion that Germany's object is to gain time hoping eventually wholly or partially to evade her obligations.

TERRORISM IN GERMANY.

MORE MILITARIST ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. March 30.

Berlin.—"Vorwaerts" states that the militarists continue to exercise terror in various parts of the country and especially in Prussia.

GERMAN REQUEST FOR TROOPS TO RUHR REGION.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. March 30.

Paris.—It is now understood that Great Britain has decided not to acquiesce in the German request to send troops to the Ruhr region in accordance with M. Millerand's view of the possibility of reawakening the conflict, and the German Government is now negotiating an agreement with the revolutionists.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR FRONTIER.

BETWEEN GERMAN COMMUNISTS AND GOVERNMENT TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 30

Amsterdam.—Heavy fighting is taking place between the German Communists and Government troops near the frontier. The authorities are sending troops immediately to the Eastern district and calling up three levies as a precautionary measure, as it is anticipated that the Reds may cross the frontier to procure foodstuffs.

GERMAN MINESWEEPER'S CRUISE IN ZUIDER ZEE.

DUTCH PAPERS' ADVERSE COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 30.

Amsterdam.—Newspapers are adversely commenting on the fact that a German minesweeper has been cruising in the Zuider Zee for three days without being challenged. One journal points out that it would be no wonder if the Allies suspected the Dutch of favouring the efforts of the German marine to kidnap the Crown Prince from Wieringen.

ACUTE FOOD DISTRESS IN RUHR REGION.

GERMAN REQUEST DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 30.

The Hague.—Helm, the burgomaster of Essen, has arrived in order urgently to request the Dutch Government's help in provisioning the Ruhr region. Helm states that the food situation in the Ruhr region is at present desperate. He says an agreement has been reached between the leaders of the Ruhr population and the Berlin Government by which if certain conditions are fulfilled, the constitutional situation under Ebert will be restored as soon as possible. He says there is no question of a danger to the republic, it is only desired to nip in the bud Kapp's reactionary movement.

The work in the mines has almost entirely been resumed, [illegible] the situation will become chaotic if [illegible] supplies of foodstuffs are not immediately [illegible].

TURKISH DEBATE.

BRITAIN NOT READY TO SEND ARMIES TO ANATOLIA.

BUT WILL NOT HAND BACK MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 30.

In the course of a debate in the Commons, Mr. Asquith, referring to his interview with the Khilafat Deputation, said he had come to the conclusion that the future of Constantinople was a matter of secondary importance to the Moslems in India, but the Moslems would view with repugnance and alarm assumption by Christian Power of direct sovereignty and authority over any part of former Turkish territory comprising the Holy Places of Islam. He declared that the claim that the Sultan in virtue of his position as Khaliph should go scot free was entirely untenable.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said that if it became clear that the Sultan in Constantinople exercised no authority over the officials in Asia-Minor, the Allies would be perfectly free to reconsider the position, but he hoped that would not be necessary. The allied occupation of Constantinople was having very good effect, but it was too early to predict its result. With regard to the massacres in Cilicia, the Premier said that Britain was prepared to exercise pressure upon Government in Constantinople by free use of the power accessible to the Allies but could not undertake any wider responsibility in that sphere. No Minister was entitled to undertake on behalf of Britain to send armies to Anatolia. (Cheers). The Armenian Republic and Erivan must protect their own independence. He was told that they could easily raise an army of 40,000, which Britain and the Allies were willing to assist in equipping and training.

With regard to Mesopotamia it would be a mistake to abandon Bagdad and Mosul. The possibilities of Mosul were greater than almost any other Eastern country. British protection would enable the inhabitants to develop its resources. To hand Mesopotamia back to anarchy after enormous expenditure in freeing it from withering despotism of the Turk would be indefensible folly. He pointed out that as the Turkish treaty had not yet been signed Britain was not entitled to speak as a mandatory for Mesopotamia, but Britain would certainly claim a mandate including Mosul. (Cheers).

MESOPOTAMIA MANDATE.

"GOVT. MUST BE ARAB."

SIMLA, March 30.

Communique:—News has been received that in a debate in the House of Commons on March 25th, the Prime Minister announced that when peace with Turkey is signed the British Government intend to ask for a mandate for the whole of Mesopotamia including the Mosul Province.

Mr. Lloyd George said with regard to the future administration of Mesopotamia it is not proposed that we should govern the country as an integral part of the British Empire. Our point of view is that the inhabitants should govern themselves and that the British Empire should be responsible as mandatory for advising, counselling and assisting but the Government must be Arab. That is a condition of the League of Nations, and we mean to respect it.

TURKISH CABINET CRISIS.

FERID PASHA REQUESTED TO FORM ANOTHER CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., March 30.

Constantinople.—Salih Pasha's cabinet has resigned. Damad Ferid Pasha has been requested to form another.

EXPULSION OF TURKS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE TO ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. March 30.

A telegram from Washington says it is understood that while President Wilson's note with reference to Turkey, which is being despatched shortly favours expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople it recommends that the question should be left open until Russia is able to participate in the discussions. Armenia should be given all possible territory with an outlet to the sea.

The Note opposes the possession by any Government of paramount interest in the development of any part of the Turkish territory. It is believed that this refers to the Italian occupation of Adalia.

GOVT. OFFER TO MINERS.

TWENTY PER CENT INCREASE.

STATEMENT BY MR. HODGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., March 30.

After a conference between the Government and the Miners' Executive Mr. Hodges, Miners' Secretary, stated that the Government now offered twenty per cent. on the gross earnings excluding the Sankey award and the war wage, with the guaranteed minimum flat rate of two shillings a shift for all workers over eighteen, one shilling between sixteen and eighteen and ninepence below sixteen from 12th March.

The Miners' conference has decided to take ballot of the coalfields on the question of accepting the Government's new offer or alternatively of striking.

The United Vehicle Workers have intimated that the all-England bus concerns intend to strike at midnight on April 3rd, owing to the unsatisfactory reply to the demand for a ten shillings increase.

ALLIANCE OF LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES.

PREMIER'S INVITATION DECLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March, 30.

The Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation has passed a resolution declining to accept Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to enter into closer co-operation with the Conservatives declaring that the war time necessity for coalition has passed and that such a coalition would involve sacrifice of principle, while an unreal alliance of the Liberals and Conservatives for the alleged purpose of fighting Socialism must precipitate class warfare.

FRANCE'S GRATITUDE.

FOR BRITISH REDUCTION IN COAL PRICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m March 30.

Paris.—In the Chamber to-day M. Barthou, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, in announcing the British Government's reduction in the price of coal supplied to France thanked the British people and Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the French Government for what they had done for the economic relief of France.

The statement was received with cheers, whereupon M. Millerand interjected: "These cheers will be heard and understood across the Channel. Whatever slight differences may arise between France and her Allies, the former will never appeal in vain to their loyalty."

M. Barthou, endorsing M. Millerand's remarks said everybody recognised the services of Great Britain and Mr. Lloyd George in the common cause.

CANADIAN NAVY ON PRE-WAR BASIS.

BRITAIN'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 30.

Ottawa.—In the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Ballantyne, Minister for Naval Affairs, announced that Canada accepted Britain's offer of one light-cruiser and two destroyers and would continue the Canadian Navy on the pre-war basis. The adoption of the permanent naval policy, however, would be deferred until after the Imperial conference.

LORD MILNER'S RETURN TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. March 30.

Lord Milner has returned from Egypt.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN WESTPHALIA.

TERMS OF DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN WORKERS AND GOVT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 30.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Sielefeld says a draft agreement between workers and Government in the Westphalian industrial region has been drawn up providing for the disbandment of the reactionary troops and the formation by the workers' committees of a Reichswehr composed of three men out of every thousand inhabitants which force will displace the Citizens' Guard. The agreement stipulates that the advance of the Government troops shall not be carried out, if the provisions are loyally kept, while martial law shall be raised immediately, and general amnesty for the workers, police and citizens granted.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

(Continued from page 9.)
ernment would have to resort to abnormal measures.

SIR NEVIL MACREADY.

SUCCEEDS GENL. SHAW TO IRISH COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 30.

Mr. Lloyd George, announcing in the House of Commons the appointment of Sir Nevil MacReady to the Irish Command in succession to General Shaw, whose retirement is impending said that Government believed that the appointment of Sir Nevil MacReady, who had remarkable powers of organisation and exceptional judgment and tact, would strengthen the administration of law in Ireland.

IRISH REVOLUTION.

POSSIBLE AT ANY MOMENT.

A special cable to the "Englishman" dated London March 23.

The internal situation here is full of possibilities of trouble but the position of the Government has improved since the community realises the need for a strong Ministry.

It is undoubted that armed police may break out in Ireland at any moment. The reign of complete lawlessness is now getting beyond even Sinn Fein. There is no reason whatever to believe that the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork was due to police reprisals but is more attributable to the feuds among the lawless elements themselves, who are carrying out sanguinary reprisals on the merest rumour or suspicion. The public believes that there is a good deal underlying the truth of Mr. Clem Edward's question suggesting the possibility of a rising. This is quite possible and should cause no surprise if it is imminent. But Government are fully alive to the danger.

CAPTURE OF NOVOROSSISK.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH EVACUATION.

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., March 31.

The War Office says:—Novorossisk was captured by the Bolshevists on March 27th. Before the entry of the Soviet troops the British authorities evacuated a large number of families of officers wounded and others, who would otherwise have been exposed to reprisals by the Reds. In addition, the British Navy by most strenuous exertions at the last moment embarked on various vessels, waiting in the port a large number of volunteer forces, who had put up so heroic a struggle during past months. General Denikin refused to consider the armistice and although the British authorities in pursuance of the instructions used every endeavour to secure his personal safety, he would not avail himself of the British aid, but embarked on a Russian destroyer when evacuation was complete. Some rearguard fighting between General Denikin's troops and Bolshevists occurred during the final stages of evacuation. The British Mission, however, embarked safely intact. The greatest praise is due to Admiral Seymour and all ranks of the Navy to whose magnificent work is due the success of evacuation.

"RENOWN" ARRIVES AT BARDEADOS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MARINE GUNNER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 30.

Reuter's corespondent on board the Renown says that she has arrived at Barbados. When the ship was nearing the port, a marine gunner fell overboard and was drowned in rough sea despite a prolonged search which was made. The Prince of Wales attended the funeral service in the forecastle. The voyage has been otherwise uneventful.

DEVASTATING TORNADOS IN N. E. ILLINOIS.

SEVERAL KILLED: THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 30.

New York.—A series of tornados has occurred in north-eastern Illinois and parts of Chio, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Georgia and Alabama. Many persons have been killed and injured, and thousands rendered homeless. The damage amounts to millions of dollars.

GENERAL DENIKIN.

STRATEGIC STAND ON HILLS NEAR NOVOROVISK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. March 30.

Constantinople.—General Denikin is preparing final stand on the hills overlooking Novorovisk, from which place women and children are being evacuated.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SIL[VER] REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March, 30.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report dated March 25th says that the rise in prices at the beginning of tre week was du[e] *inter alia* to considerable buying orders f[rom] the East. On the completion of the or[der] the heavy tendency of the market cau[sed] a fall.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S OFFER TO CHINA.

CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE FOR RENEWING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March, 30.

A message from Vladivostock states that the Russian Soviet has proposed to China to renew the diplomatic relations offering to hand over the Chinese eastern railway to China and to renounce Russia's share of the Boxer indemnity.

ENGLISH RACING.

TROYTOWN WINS GRAND NATIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., March 30.

The result of the Grand National:—

Troytown	... 1
The Turk Second	... 2
The Bore	... 3

Twenty-four ran.
Won by twelve lengths, six lengths.
Sergeant Murphy was fourth. Only four finished.
The King was present.
Lucy Glitter was ridden by L. Rees and Neurotic by F. Rees. Otherwise the list of the probables was unchanged.
Grand National Betting:—6/1 against Troytown.
66/1 Turk the Second.
28/1 The Bore.

INCREASING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

GOVT. APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., March 30.

In view of the urgent need for enquiry into the question of increasing industrial production the Government has appointed a Committee to consider the matter, presided over by Sir S. Kent and composed of two representatives of the employers, workmen and Government respectively.

AGONY OF AMRITSAR.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

A special cable to the "Englishman" dated London, March 23.

In the meantime the Hindus are utilising the opportunity to carry on a campaign over Amritsar. They have issued leaflets to all Members of the House containing very violent attacks, asking for a new Royal Commission, attacking the responsibility of the Government of India and Mr. Montagu, demanding the impeachment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Col. Johnson, and Col. O'Brien, the recall of Lord Chelmsford, and the resignation of every responsible member of his Government. This leaflet is issued by the Indian National Congress. Public opinion is very hostile to this, prejudicing the case not a little. There is disappointment even among the friends of India that both Moslem and Hindu movements seem to have fallen into the hands of Extremists presumably by the indifference and apathy of the best men.

SITUATION IN TURKEY.

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S SPEECH.

A special cable to the "Leader", dated London March 23, states:

Speaking at an open air meeting on Sunday following the reception of the Khilafat Deputation by the Prime Minister, a report whereof is published to-day, Mr. Mohamad Ali said he had got to say new and startling things with regard to the situation in Turkey. Muslims must have freedom of speech which had been denied them. They had been told to moderate their demands, but this could not be. They desired that the Khalifa should have temporal power. They claimed the right to preach in defence of the Turk and his co-religionists. If the Khalifa was the murderer of the Armenians, Jews and others, they would not recognise him and could depose him as they had set him up.

A Khilafat meeting comes off at Essex Hall to-morrow.

"VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on your leading article of this morning.

As I understand it, the whole question resolves itself into, and thus becomes, the question of questions. "How to meet the attack."

The remedy is simple. It will not be solved by calling a public meeting or a number of public meetings. If the public believes that the imposition is unfair and unjust it is for them to translate their feelings into action not to be misunderstood, and resist it. The resistance in this matter implies no more suffering than possible attachment of a few articles, if the Bombay Municipality dares to go so far, and even the meekest and softest "Banias" can well afford to indulge in that "suffering." The payment of the "imposed" amount of a few annas and pies is not the question, but the principle involved. If "Banias" of "C" and "D" Wards will set the ball of non-payment rolling, I am more than certain that Mahomedans of "B" Ward will not fail to follow their "Potiadas" brethern of "B" and "C" Wards.

Even a worm when trodden upon turns. Will Banias do less than that?—Yours, &c.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
March 30.

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY VS. CAPT CHILDERS.

LATTER TENDERS APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, March 30.

A press communique states:—With reference to certain statements, which have appeared in the Press some time ago regarding an altercation between Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer and Captain Childers in a railway carriage on the Burma Railway, we are authorised to state that the matter has been settled in a manner honourable to both the gentlemen concerned with the tender and acceptance of a suitable apology.

NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

HIS SUBJECTS' CONGRATULATIONS.

A meeting of the subjects of the Junagadh State at present residing in Bombay was held last night, under the presidency of Mr. M. J. Avasia to offer their congratulations to H. H. Shri Mahabat Khanji, the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, on the occasion of His Highness' installation to the *gadi* this morning.

MOVEMENT OF RICE.

RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 29.

A press communique states:—All restrictions on the inter-provincial movement of rice will be removed with effect from the 1st April next except in the case of movements of rice to and from the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

LORD SINHA.

TO BE APPOINTED A GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 29.

"The Hindu" understands on good authority that Lord Sinha is to be appointed to one of the Governorships in India.

REPORTED CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 30.

The "Englishman" says a hastily convened conference of extremist politicians was recently held at Delhi when deliberations were conducted in secret over the Khilafat question. The paper learns it was resolved at the meeting that all Moslems in civil and other employment under the Government, including the Legislative Council Members should resign and that Moslems should refuse to pay taxes, the measures to be taken one after the other.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 30.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam, Orissa and local rain in Chota Nagpur with a few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central Provinces, east, south Hyderabad, Mysore and the north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Silchar three-quarters of inch, Shillong a half, Balasore two, False Point a half, Cuttack one and a half, Chaibasa one, Raipur, Hanamkonda, Mercara a quarter, Gopalpur three-quarters. Temperature remains low in the whole area from the Punjab to Bengal.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North-east India.

LIQUOR LICENSES TO GRADUATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

In connection with the granting of license for the sale of intexicating liquor and drugs by the Excise authorities to graduates and undergraduates, replying to an interpellation at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, the Government stated the policy was an old one adopted by Government with a view to secure a body of honest and reliable licencees. So far 43 graduates and 42 undergraduates have been given such licenses in the whole Province.

SHOLAPUR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Provincial Conference which is to hold its sessions at Sholapur is very near and still several institutions which are recognised by the Congress are not holding meetings to elect delegates. Will you kindly let me know the reason of this? Is it true that they do not want to send a large number of delegates for fear of overcrowding the Pandal?—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI.
Bombay, March 29.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Railway strike at Wakefield is settled.

Official and Personal.

It is understood Mr. Tollinton, Deputy Commissioner, Simla will officiate as Chief Commissioner, Delhi, when Mr. Barron proceeds on leave.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has accepted the presidentship of the Madras Provincial Khilafat Conference to be held on the 17th and 18th April, 1920.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey has arrived at Government House.

AGA KHAN JUNIOR HOCKEY CUP.

T. XAVIER'S BEAT TUTORIALS 8-0.

The St. Xavier's High School, winners of the Elton Hockey Tournament, have succeeded in gaining admission in the final of the Aga Khan Junior Hockey Tournament, for they beat the Grant Road Tutorial School by 8 goals to nil last evening on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, the same number of goals as they had scored in the Elton Final. There was a goodly gathering of onlookers but they saw a somewhat one-sided match. About ten minutes after the start Castellino, the St. Xavier's centre forward opened the scoring and the same player added two more goals, Cyril, Sodder and Cyril a second time in the first half taking the total to six goals before the interval. Still maintaining their superiority St. Xavier's added two more goals, Castellino and Cyril scoring them.

The teams were:—

St. Xavier's—S. Bhattacharjee; D. Harripgild and D. Herculian; J. Morris, A. Continho and D. Pinto; F. Romeo, D. Cyril, T. Castellino, J. Sodder and F. Damsene.

Tutorial School.—Kharewala; R. Cooper and Nagawala; E. Almeida, Kavarana and Cardmaster; Desai, Baptista, Almeida, Calse and H. Cooper.

YET 37 CONFINED.

UNDER BENGAL REGULATION OF 1818

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, the Hon. Mr. Stephenson, in reply to a question, stated that the number of persons confined under the Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 at the instance of the Government of Bengal was at present 37. There were no other persons detained for political reasons in Bengal.

PREVENTIVE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Indians, especially the Mohamadans, and Hindoos, are debarred from becoming officers in the Preventive Customs Service. Neither are they taken as officer-candidates, nor in the course of time are they made preventive officer's despite their qualifications. The truth of my statement can be seen from the fact that since the establishment of the Preventive Service, to the best of my knowledge, there is not a single Preventive Officer either from the Mohamedans or Hindnoos. On the other hand, European Anglo-Indian, and Christian boys are taken as Preventive Officers. Some of them are so illiterate that they are unable to jot down a few lines correctly. English being their mothertongue they can speak well. On the other hand, there are Hindoos and Mohamadans who are Matriculates and under-graduates, and who are both physically and mentally far superior and they are kept in the lowest grade of a "Tallyman." to take tally of bags, etc.

Besides, the attendance of the tallymen is from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. with a one hour recess, and for taking tally for the whole day under the hot sun, they are paid Rs. 55-0-0, as long as they are in a state of Tallyman-candidate and then they are made permanent on Rs. 30-0-0, after a lapse of two years.

There is another intermediate grade namely "Wharfinger's Grade." This grade is given to those who bring a strong recommendation by any means. Those men who have no recommendation have to die working as a tallymen despite their qualifications.

The injustice to Indians is deplorable. What is desired is a judicious selection of candidates, and suitable appointments should be made of deserving men only. I cannot understand why Mohamadans are not taken as officers candidates.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Byculla Road,
Bombay, March 19.

GOWALIA TANK HOUSING SCHEME.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. R. S. Kelkar, (forwarded by the Private Secretary to the Governor) about a housing scheme in respect of the area to the north of Gowalia Tank Road. The letter stated:—

"There is an extensive area to the north of Gowalia Tank Road, partly vacant and partly occupied by temporary structures such as 'cabinet factory' and 'horse stables' which, by the way, are a standing evil. The vacant portion has, I believe, remained such for long time now because of the close proximity of the stables. Being in the midst of residential locality and within a few minutes' walk from the Grant Road Railway Station, the Tram and Chowpaty Sea Face, the whole area is admirably suited for development as a purely residential quarter, and may to the benefit of many families, be laid out into building sites for the construction of quarters for the middle class people, Government servants and others who have offices to attend in the Fort. I respectfully suggest that you pay an early visit to the adjoining estate of the 'Shastri Hall Buildings' Chawls with plenty of light and air and large open spaces around which accommodate a large number of families in this part of the city. I am certain that you will think it a pity that in this locality a large area, the subject of my proposal, has so long been allowed either to remain unbuilt upon or to be partly occupied as a stable or a factory. In conclusion I request that you will kindly arrange to formulate a scheme for the construction of buildings or chawls for middle class employees of Government and of public bodies for submission to Government at an early date."

The letter was referred to the Improvements Committee for their consideration and report.

ANOTHER COLLEGE FOR KARNATAK.

VERNACULARS FOR B. A. EXAM.

BOMBAY SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, yesterday, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate considered an application from the Chairman, Karnatak Education Society, Dharwar, for the affiliation of a second grade Arts College which he Society proposed to start at Dharwar, and the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local inquiry.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

"That the Senate recors its opinion that the Karnatak Education Society's College at Dharwar be affiliated provisionally to the University for the purpose of the First Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts for a period of three year commencing from the 20th of June 1920, subject to a maximum of 100 first year and 70 second year students."

Sir Narayan said the establishment of another college would not affect the Government College at Dharwar predicially, and he quoted figures in support of his contention. He added the new college would attract many students from the east line and from Belgaum. Dharwar was much cheaper and healthier than either Bombay or Poona, and many Karnatic students who were at present studying in college in these cities, would prefer to go to the new college.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded the motion.

Mr. K. Natrajan, suporting the proposition, said the Karnatic should have another college to meet the invading demands of that part of the country.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Abed opposed the resolution, which he sugsted should be postponed for two or three years. He agreed with the opinion expred by Mr. Rawlinson, Principal of the Irnatic College, that sanction to a second llege should be suspended until it was clrly ascertained that sufficient students were refused admission to the Karnatik Colleg to provide material for a second Arts Colge in Dharwar.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said a case for having a second collegin the Karnatak had been made out. He did not think there was likely to be any healthy rivalry between the two colleges the fees were the same at the two aces. He could see from what he knew of the staff that it would be a very efficient colge.

The Hon. Mr. Coveton said Government were prepared to take 300 students in the First Year Class at the Karnatak College. There would be accomodation for 600 to 650 students when the new building of the College, was built, and there might perhaps be accommodation for 300 or 400 more. Again, the financial sition of the new institution was extremely doubtful. He was certain after a year or two they would ask Government for a grant, and it was doubtful whether under the cumstances Government would be prepared to give it.

The proposition was carried.

VERNACULAR FOR B.A. EXAM.

The Senate consided a proposal to introduce the Vernacular in the curriculum of the Examination for the B.A. Pass and Honours Degrees.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, the addition of Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu to the optional "guage" group in the B.A. examination and that the B.A. Degree examinations of 2 and subsequent years be held in accordance with the regulations as amended above.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye moved the following amendment:—

"The following changes be made in the optional group "Languages" at the B.A. examination:—Substitute the following for "(i) English . . . . (Second Language . . .;—"

"Two languages be elected from the following provided that both these languages are not taken out of the last four:—English, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Avestad Pahlavi, Pali, Persian, German, Ardhamagadhi, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu. The courses to remain as described in the Calendar except that after the word "Greek" add "Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu" omitting the word "and" before "Sanskrit."

Mr. Paranjpye said they should encourage students either to take up English and another language or a classical language and another allied guage. Under the original proposition students would be tempted to take up vernaculars as being easy to learn.

Mr. H. Jhabvala said if English were pushed out it was likely to happen under the amendment it would mean loss of scholarship, intellectual training. He moved as amendment that the proposal be sent back to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder, at this stage the Senate adjourned.

"COMMONWEAL."

It is stood the "Commonweal" will be placed in the hands of a strong Syndicate with Mr. Basant as chairman and will be published in Bombay.

MORE REVELATIONS.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS.

SUMMARY TRIALS—A FARCE.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE ON EXTORTIONS.

The following is in continuation of the Congress Sub-Committee's Report regarding the Martial Law regime in the Punjab.

17. SHEIKHUPURA.

Sheikhupura is a historic place, 25 miles from Lahore, and the last place to be noticed in the Gujranwalla District. It derives its name from the pet name of the Emperor Jehangir, and it was the residence of Rani Nakain of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It has a population of about 2,500 people.

Sheikhupura observed a hartal on the 6th of April. It was spontaneous and complete, inspite of the interference by the Sub-inspector of Police with the people. There was a meeting in the evening, where, as admitted by the officials, temperature speeches were made. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Rai Sahib Ram Sud, unsuccessfully attempted to stop the meeting by summoning the pleaders and using threatening language towards them. Then upto the 13th., there was perfect peace. The news of Amritsar and Lahore, however, had its effect upon Sheikhupura's population, and the morning of the 14th saw another spontaneous and complete hartal, when, too, there was no untoward incident. It has been alleged that a baker's shop was forcibly closed that day and that the baker was assaulted. The statement is denied, inspite of a conviction registered by the so-called Summary Court. During the night however, some telegraph and signal wires were cut by unknown persons, very probably from Sheikhupura.

In any case, the trouble did not arise out of the hartal, but all the same, Martial Law was proclaimed on the 19th, and everything that has been narrated of the other places happened in Sheikhupura also. The pleaders came in for special attention. They were subjected to special humiliation, they were arrested and detained for 40 days and finally discharged without trial and without being told why they had been arrested. A special feature in Sheikhupura was that the whole of the male population, over the age of ten years, was made to sweep a large area of land, just in order to humiliate the people. They were also made to attend from early morning till evening, for days for the purpose of the so-called investigation. School boys had to attend, as in other places also.

A 60 years old respected Lambardar, of 38 years' standing, and retired Inspector of Police, was arrested, saply because his sons were not in Sheikhupura, when they were wanted. His property was confiscated and his tenants prohibited from cutting the crops.

The soldiers and the police freely helped themselves to the goods of the people. The usual pressure was applied for extorting evidence and the trials resulted in the same miscarriage of justice, as elsewhere. But unlike the other places Mr. Bosworth Smith reported the pleaders to the High Court, with a view to their being deprived of the right of practising. Out of nearly 70 statements, we have selected about 30 for presentation, which support the statements made above.

SHEIKHUPURA.

Sardar Boota Singh, B.A., L.L.B., was a member of the District War League, who had assisted in recruiting and had received a certificate for his services. He says that he took no part in either *hartal* being engaged elsewhere on both the days. Writing of the 14th April, he says, "No mobs were collected in any place, no demonstrations were made anywhere and nothing unusual was done by the people."

Together with the other local pleaders, he was suddenly arrested on the morning of the 19th. "All of us were put in charge of some 25 soldiers who carried loaded guns with fixed bayonets. We were made to parade the city in this condition and were more than once made to sit upon filthy ground in the presence of our co-villagers. After making a full display of our humiliating condition for about an hour, we were marched double speed towards an armoured train . . . was abused, jeered at and beaten with a stick on account of my not keeping pace with the others owing to my ill-health." The prisoners were taken to Lahore, the journey occupying two hours. Their repeated requests to be allowed to answer nature's call were refused by the guard, and no food was supplied to them that day in the evening. "From the railway station, we were taken to the Central Jail, Lahore where we were handcuffed and taken to dary cells. For 40 days we were thus detained, thereby suffering the greatest possible discomfort and hardship." As if all this was not enough, further humiliation was heaped on them, even as they were discharged: for they were taken handcuffed to Sheikhupura arched to the police station and then to the Naib Tahsildar's house in the town, evidently in order to mock them, and it was then that they were finally discharged. (St. 486).

LATRINE AS A LOCK-UP.

Lala Ushnak Rai, B.A., LL.B., a first grade pleader of 9 years' standing. He has been a hereditary Lambardar of villages, owns extensive landed property, and has continuously aided the War funds. He says, "Upto April last, I never took part in any political meeting." On the morning of the 15th, he was sent for by the Sub-Divisional Officer. He promised to co-operate with the officers in the maintenance of law and order. The same evening, the Sub-Divisional Officer went to Chuharkana, a step which seems to be inconsistent with his evidence before Lord Hunter's Committee, before which he stated that the peace of Sheikhupura was apparent and not real. It should be remembered that he left Sheikhupura, inspite of the wire-cutting incident, already referred to. The witness says that he co-operated with the local Extra Assistant Commissioner upto the evening of the 18th April. He even presented himself on the 19th before the Sub-Divisional Officer, and reported that all was well in Sheikhupura, but a few minutes later, he was arrested in his own house and was not allowed either to close the doors of his house or to put on his jacket. He adds, "I was then made to squat on dirty ground, while they were waiting for Gosain Maya Ram, whose office was only a few yards off from mine. I had no desire to squat down as I was not tired, but I was made to squat in order to humiliate me." Speaking of the railway lock up at Lahore, he says, "It was totally unfit for habitation, as it had been used previously as a latrine, and was reeking with foul smell." They were made to leave their turbans and shoes outside the lock-up. Gauhar Singh, being a Sikh, protested against the removal of the turban, and wanted to keep his spectacles on, as he could not see without them on account of his age. His protests were disregarded. He was dismissed from his Lambardari without his being informed of it, and his appeal to the higher authority was also dismissed without his being heard. (St. 485).

INDESCRIBABLE HARDSHIPS.

Gosain Maya Ram, also B.A.; LL.B., says that the arrests took place early in the morning. "We were not properly clad. Some were arrested in their night shirts and pyjamas, whilst Maulvi Afim Din, Pleader, had only a shirt and a dhoti on." On the way "we met with jeers, taunts and a frown." He further adds, to illustrate the studied manner of the humiliation: "Myself, S. Buta Singh, Maulvi Afim Din, pleaders, and Jamiat Singh were put in one compartment, and were ordered to sit on the floor, although there were benches to sit upon. Sardar Buta Singh had taken a purgative the same day, early in the morning. He wanted to make water, and requested one custodian to allow him to do so, but to no purpose. All of us repeatedly made the requests, whereupon one of the soldiers replied, "Can't you swallow it?" After describing the other scenes, he says:—"The hardships, which we had to undergo in the jail, are simply indescribable. The ordinary jail food is fit for cattle, and not for human beings. We were allowed to leave our cells for half an hour only in the morning, and half an hour in the evening, for bathing etc. Even this one hour was many times denied to us by the warders who used to open and shut our doors at will." (St. 483). This witness relates an interesting conversation he had with the Sub-Divisional Officer, who tried to warn him first, and then the other pleaders, from going to the meeting of the 6th April, and when he succeeded in showing that there was nothing wrong about the meeting and nothing inconsistent with the pleaders' licenses to go to the meeting, the appeal was made on personal grounds, to which the Gosain weakly yielded. Then the Sub-Divisional Officer sent for other pleaders and told them that the Gosain had promised not to join the meeting. When the latter heard of this, he said, "I felt hurt, and thought that the Sub-Divisional Officer had made a wrong use of my name to influence the others; so I wrote to him that I meant to go to the meeting, and that he had no right to use my name in this fashion." (St. 484).

Sardar Pritam Singh, Pleader, who happened not to be arrested, witnessed the ushering in of Martial Law, which was proclaimed in the evening of the 19th April. He thus describes it:—"The proclamation was read by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Rai Sahib Sri Ram himself, and after the reading was over, the people were told by him that he had been invested with powers to shoot them, in case they repeated the hartal a second time. On this occasion, he made a thrust at the chins of several old respectable people with the end of his stick." He then describes the machine gun demonstration referred to before the Hunter Committee.

"About the end of April, a moving column of British and Indian soldiers made a demonstration of the strength of the *Sirkar* (Government) with a number of machine guns and motor cars mounted with guns. Several iron pieces were placed against a mound, facing the machine guns. After the machine guns had been worked, and the iron pieces pierced with gun fire, they were shown to the people, who had been made to see the *Tamasha* by the order of the authorities. They were told that those persons would be made the targets of these very machines, if they rebelled against the *Sirkar* again. This show of power was, however, preceded by the reading of a proclamation, issued by the Lieutenant Governor, wherein he had advised the people to co-operate with the Government in bringing about normal conditions."

This demonstration of power, side by side with an appeal for co-operation, seems to be an incompatible mixture.

HUMILIATING THE PEOPLE.

There was another demonstration, on or about the 7th May, of a different character, this time intended not merely to terrorise, but also to humiliate. We again give it in the language of the same witness:—

"He gathered together in the sun all the people of the place including, among others, pleaders, who had not been arrested. The pleaders were separated from the rest and made to stand in two rows; the front row consisting of those who had not joined the meeting of the 6th of April, and the back row consisting of those who had joined that meeting, but without taking any active part in it. Mr. Bosworth Smith then began his speech, and he took the Indian pleaders as his text. He said, among other things, that the pleaders of India were a low class of people (Kamin), who agitated, against the Sirkar and made the innocent Zamindars their tools. He asked me, personally, as to what my father was, and where I had received my education. On being informed that I was the son of a school master and had my education in the Forman Christian College at Lahore, he wondered how I could have at all taken to the agitation. Mr. Bosworth Smith went even so far as to call me a "little worm," in the presence of the other pleaders.

"After he had done with the pleaders, Mr. Bosworth Smith made Sardar Gauhar Singh, a retired Inspector of Police, parade before the people, barefooted and handcuffed, in the sun. The Sahib told the people that Gauhar Singh was a disloyal subject of the Government, and that three of his sons had been sent to jail for their misdeeds. The Government would forfeit his pension and deport him to Burma.

"He then advised the people generally. He said they were all "Suar log" (Swine) and "Gandi Makhi" (contemptible flies). He actually spat on the ground, saying, kala log, (black men) gande log, (contemptible people), sab ek rang ka (all of one colour), inasmuch as they had rebelled against the Sirkar by the closing of their shops. "He told them that they never should listen to the pleaders, who always cheated them, but go for advice to their Lambardars, Zaildars, Thasildars and Deputies." (St. 503.)

Here we have a special insult offered to the pleaders, an attempt to wean the people from those whom they considered their friends, the studied degradation of a respected Inspector of Police, because of the supposed misdeeds of his sons, and a vulgar abuse of the whole of his audience, and all this by an officer, who was in charge of the district, and who was sent to restore order, and to punish the evil doers.

A FAMILY RUINED.

The case of Gauhar Singh shows to what extent the officials went in relentlessly persecuting innocent people. Sardar Gauhar Singh and his family have practically been ruined, and in bringing ruin to these men, the officer who especially interested himself in them did not hesitate to resort to questionable means. In the statement of Sardar Amar Singh, [illegible] Sahib Sri Ram had his eyes upon this family for some time. "Accordingly," [illegible] ness, "on the 19th of April, 1919, my father was arrested and sent to the Lahore Central Jail, without being guilty of any crime, but he was released that very day. What happened to us at Sheikhupura that day is beyond description. All our houses were locked up and all ladies and children turned out. The crop in the fields was confiscated, a guard was stationed there, and we were prevented from reaping it then. On this account, we suffered a heavy loss, which is well-known to the people of our village. We were constantly threatened with our houses being set on fire." On the 20th April, the witness, along with two brothers, was arrested. His brother-in-law was also arrested, also a friend of his, together with two servants. Sardar Amar Singh says that they were made to suffer simply for my sake, as they were my servants. And these five, that is, the brother-in-law, the friend and the two servants were released without trial on the 28th May. The witness himself was brought to Sheikhupura on the 24th May. He was presented to the public, handcuffed, on the pretence of identification. He says this was done merely to disgrace him in the eyes of the public. On the 26th, he was brought before Mr. Penny, but as there was no evidence at all against him personally, he was discharged. (St. 490.)

Witnesses 492, 493, 497, 499, 500 and 501 depose either to pressure having been brought to bear on them to give evidence against Gauhar Singh, or to having been themselves arrested, charged and convicted for no other fault than that they would not perjure themselves. Sardar Gauhar Singh, himself describing his case, says, "Inspite of my sons having voluntarily surrendered as required by the authorities, my house, stables and other quarters remained locked up for about 8 days, and a strong police guard was placed around our house and the fields. So we had to remain out homeless. Our crops suffered a great deal owing to our not being allowed to look after them. Our poor tenants, who were to receive 2/3 of the produce suffered as well. These tenants had to pay full canal dues without any reduction. On the 17th or May, I was arrested again and was released on the 30th of May, 1919." He was dismissed from his Lambardarship, without being asked to show cause. (St. 488).

INDEMNITY THOUGH NO DAMAGE.

Although there was no damage done in Sheikhupura, and no damage done by the crowd of people to the wires, indemnity was levied. Gosain Maya Ram, Pleader, says, "the value of the loss cannot exceed Rs. 5 at the most. At first, the indemnity proposed was Rs. 9000 which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 100, out of which nearly Rs. 60 were recovered from 4 pleaders, who had the misfortune to be sent jail for forty days, for no fault of theirs." (St. 483).

Lala Thakar Dass has brought to light what Mr. Bosworth Smith admitted in his evidence, namely, that he wanted a *tobaghar* (house of repentance) to be erected. The witness's contribution was to be Rs. 1000. (St. 507).

Before closing our review of the events of Sheikhupura during April, it is necessary to glance at a portion of the evidence given by Colonel O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib Shri Ram Sud, who show the animus that they brought to bear upon their work. It will be remembered that Colonel O'Brien justified the arrests without warrants, of people in general, on the strength of powers given to the Commissioners under the Defence of India Act. The ordinary common sense view of the section, which we have already quoted, would be that the Commissioners did not include Deputy Commissioners; where powers have been given to Deputy Commissioners, they have been specifically mentioned. However, as far as Sheikhupura pleaders were concerned, Col. O'Brien shifted the ground by saying that they were arrested for organising *hartals*. Mr. Bosworth Smith, who was never before in Sheikhupuar and, therefore, had never seen the pleaders before, has not only condemned them as a class without cause, but had the effrontery to report them to the High Court. Rai Sahib Shri Ram Sud has admitted that he had a ground of complaint that one of the pleaders was (a) "a subscriber to the Tribune," (b) "was seen bareheaded with another pleader on the day of *hartal*, and (3) "as the president of the meeting, after the 6th April, he got letters of regret from some of the pleaders!" while another was (a) "a subscriber to the Moslem Herald, (b) "was seen at the home of another pleader", and (c) "had written a letter to the President of the meeting, regretting his inability to attend it."

We have not dealt with the summary trials in any detail nor with extortion. The evidence on both these points is to be found in the Sheikhupura statements in a full measure. The summary trials were a farce. The evidence on extortion is most damaging.

(To be continued.)

MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 29.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning the Governor presiding. Among the visitors were Lady Willingdon and Viscount and Viscountess Goschen. After interpellations Mr. C. G. Todhunter presented the budget estimate for 1920. The Advocate-General moved a number of amendments to the District Municipalities' Act which were carried and the Hon. Sir P. Rajagapalachari moved the District Municipalities Bill as amended be passed into law. The Bill as amended was put to the Council and unanimously passed.

Sir P. Rajagepalachari introduced the Madras Town Planning Bill 1920 and after some discussion the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. R. Knapp introduced the Madras Elementary Educational Bill. Mr. Knapp observed the present Bill was the outcome of a discussion of the proposals by a conference held in 1918 which was attended by many leading educationists. Every clause in the Bill had been examined by them. He dealt with the various features of the Bill which contained far-reaching provisions, such as the creation of District Education Councils which body will be entrusted with the education of the district and will be constituted on a popular basis. The introduction of compulsion would be entirely left to the option of local bodies. The Bill, if passed, will be a distinct memorial to the present Council. Non-official members welcomed the Bill. The opinion was expressed that if education was made compulsory it should be free also.

Mr. Knapp moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The motion was carried and a Select Committee was constituted.

INCREASED ALLOWANCES TO LOWER SUBORDINATES.

Mr. Yakub Hasan then moved a resolution to the effect that the monthly rates of local allowances to the lowest paid subordinates be enhanced and temporary allowances be paid to other non-gazetted servants as to bring their total remuneration to a specified minimum. There was considerable discussion over his resolution, especially in view that the Salaries Committee's recommendations were expected to be published on Wednesday and would be discussed in Council probably on Saturday. The resolution was lost. The Council was adjourned to to-morrow.

NON-BRAHMINS AGAIN!

A PROTEST MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 29.

A crowed meeting of non-Brahmins was held yesterday under the presidency of P. M. Raman Pillai, editor of the "Justice" to protest against the award of Lord Meston with regard to the reservation of seats for non-Brahmins in the Reformed Council. The Chairman in opening the proceedings said what was supposed to have been achieved by their delegates in London was nullified by his Lordship. He appealed to the non-Brahmins to work in the spirit of their late leader Dr. Nair and to carry on the task to a successful issue in spite of the adverse award. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting expresses its profound disappointment and dissatisfaction at the award of Lord Meston on the question of reservation of seats for non-Brahmins of this presidency and records its emphatic and indignant protest against the unsympathetic, unfair, and arbitrary character of the decision."

Another resolution was passed requesting the non-Brahmins immediately to organise and carry on active political propaganda in order to ensure the return of as many non-Brahmins as possible to the reformed Council.

Among the speakers were Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Mudaliar and Chakkarai Chetty.

THE STRAITS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Continued from page 9.)

key "to participate in the advantages of the public law and system of Europe" and guaranteed besides "the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire," (Article 7) added to the stipulations of 1840 and 1841 this other one that the Black Sea should be neutralized, its waters and ports thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, but formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war of the powers possessing the coasts or of any other Powers. (Article 11) Russia was forbidden to have there any military maritime arsenal or any kind of navy except a small number of lightly armed vessels for the coast service. A century and a half after Peter the Great secured for her an outlet to the south, she had lost more in that quarter than she had won, and she felt terribly aggrieved.

Small wonder that when the Franco-Prussian war changed the international out look, Prince Jortschakov, notified by his circular despatch of Oct. 31, 1870, the co-signatory Governments, of his imperial master's decision to renounce the Treaty of Paris, repudiating in particular the obligations derogatory to Russia's rights on the Black Sea. The protocol which embodied the result of the Conference of London, in the course, of the next year, accepted the Czar's defection, Article 2 authorising the Sultan to open the Dardanelles and Bosporus, "in time of peace to vessels of war of friendly and allied powers, in case the Sublime Porte should judge it necessary to secure the execution of the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris." The Congress of Berlin, held in 1878 from which British diplomacy, personified in Lord Beaconsfield, could carry home the glad assurance of "peace with honor" simply confirmed the status of the Straits as successively defined in 1841, 1856 and 1871. But, says M. Rene Pinon in one of his brilliant disquisitions on international problems, Lord Beaconsfield elated by his success, presumed too much on the future believing that he could count upon the uninterrupted continuity of preponderant British influence at Constantinople.

Concessions to Russia.

At the occasion of the Armenian disturbance of 1895, the powers asked and obtained permission to station each a second warship off Jalata. In 1897 Russia was allowed to despatch troopships through the Straits on the same footing as before and after that date, the ships of her so-called volunteer fleet. But in 1902, when she wished to reinforce her Black Sea Squadron, with four torpedo boat destroyers, from Krontadt, Sultan Abdul Hamid II seemed inclined to refuse. As usual there was much mining and countermining in the diplomatic circles of Stamboul, but at last the advice to yield, whispered from Berlin, if rumour did not err, silenced the arguments of the obstructionists and the imperial assent was given by an irade, which had no sooner been signed at Yilditz Kiosk than the four destroyers left for their destination. This, however did not end the affair. Three months afterwards, Jan. 6, 1903, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, Ambassador at the Court of St. James's to the Sublime Porte, presented a note wherein he stated that his Government, apprised of the passage of Russian warship through the Straits would not hesitate to avail itself of this precedent whenever it saw fit to claim the same privilege for British Warships.

And, so, by the irony of fate, Russia, and the British, playing at 'chasse-croise', interchanged the diametrically opposite views of the question of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles defended in 1878 by their respective plenipotentiaries at Berlin as in 1840 at London and in 1856 at Paris, trimming their ideas of international equity to make them agree with their shifting interests.

More recent incidents.

When it was thought at St. Peterburg that a prompt display of naval strength, in the Far East might materially affect the issue of the war with Japan, the best squadron Russia boasted of had to stay in the Black Sea, bottled up by treaties and agreements of which Japan's well-wishers in Europe supervised the desired interpretation. Instead the Baltic Fleet was ordered to go under command of Admiral Rhozdestvensky, who enlivened its round about voyage with the Dogger Bank episode and finally met crushing defeat off Tsushima.

The movements of the volunteer fleet that left Odessa to Supply the Russian Navy in eastern seas with coal and provisions, or to harass foreign merchantment chartered by the enemy, were greatly hampered by all sorts of regulations. Turco-Russian antipathy, adroitly exploited by third parties, militated worse than in any period of the past against the Black Sea remaining the Sultan's or becoming the Czar's while the former's lordship over the Dardanelles and Bosporus, ever over the Istamboul Boghaz, the channel between the Constantinople and Scutari, was disregarded whenever it suited the leader of the moment in the Western European Concert.

The incident of the Russian ironclad whose mutinous crew, after an insane cruise, appeared with her before Burgas and Constanz, at last ingloriously to surrender to the Rumanian authorities, provoked likewise proof had been necessary, that" besides Russians and Turks, other nationalities were astir in the Black Sea to dispute the pretensions of either of them. Both Rumania and Bulgaria ignoring the question whether, it had right to any warships at all, seized on the short but wild career of Knyaz Danilo as a pretext to increase the embryonic navies which they had quietly acquired and put to their harbours in a better state of defence.

Modern Fortifications.

As regards the defenses of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles the work commenced by Sultan Mohamed II, and recommended by Mohamed Kiuprili had been continued with the fits and starts and indolent delays characteristic of Turkish endeavour. There was a renewal of vigilant display in 1827 when Admiral Cochrane having entered the Greek service, menaced Constantinople without, however, substantiating that threat. At the example of de Tott and Sebastiani, General von Moltke and General von der Goltz, gave successively their attention to the Straits, followed also in this respect, by General Liman von Sanders, as the Franco-British Fleet hammering at the forts between Qoom Qaleh and Gallipoli experienced to its cost without effecting an entrance to the Golden Horn. Neither did the Black Sea squadron, steaming up to its eastern approach accomplish the capture of Constantinople.

Alexander II, pledged on Nov. 2, 1876, his sacred [illegible] "Loftus", then British Ambassador to St. Peterburg, that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople or identifying himself with the aims of Peter the Great and Catherine II, the stories of whose ambitious schemes were, moreover, largely a figment of the imagination. Not seventeen months later came the Turkey of San Stefano to show that no Russian Czar, whatever his assertions to the contrary, could resist the fascination of "the precious jewel of the Thracian Chersonese contrived to clasp two continents."

Fate of Constantinople.

Assigned to Russia under the regime now defunct by an agreement among the allies, principally due to the persistence of M. Sazonovo when Russian minister of Foreign Agairs and announced to the Duma on Dec. 2, 1916, by the Russian Premier, Trepov, its award fell in abeyance, owing to the Brest-Litovsk arrangemen and Bolshevist reign of terror. As Mr. Lloyd George gave to understand in the House of Commons on Dec. 20, 1917 improving upon Sir Edward Grey's reservation of Feb. 25, 1915, "the fact that Russia entered into separate negotiations disposes of all questions about Constantinople"—i.e., with respect to Russian aspirations in that quarter. Lucky perhaps, for Russia, because, apart from Bismark's hypothetical forecast, Constantinople has always been a source of danger to its overlords.—From "Current History of New York Times."

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	Rs.	a.
Albion (Gold Tipped)	5	12
Horus (Russian Style) New Brands	6	4
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Odalisques	6	12
Laura (Silver Tipped) New Brand	7	8
Fellahs	4	8
Cleopatra	5	0
Ghazis	5	0
Kitchener	5	12
Best Egyptian	6	0
Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
,, (,, ,, ,, of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
Nectars (Gold Tipped)	10	8
Myrto (,, ,,) in enamelled boxes of 25, New Brand	10	8
Khedivials (Extra large size)	12	0
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Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

This boon WONDERFUL BLOOD OF HUMAN NATURE

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE,

HAS OVER 75 YEARS WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Mar. 25th

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.		Nil
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		
,, ,, Imports		29.18
Mid. Americans Spot		83.00
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		38.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	35.40
	July	32.02
	Oct.	37.35
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	31.86
	Oct.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool. Mar. 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.15
April	
May	25.12
June	
July	24.21
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	22.55
Nov.	
Dec.	
Jan.	21.30
Feb.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool Mar. 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.37
April.	25.53
May	25.29
June.	24.84
July.	24.40
Aug.	23.97
Sept.	23.20
Oct.	22.64
Nov.	22.16
Dec.	21.68
Jan.	21.48
Feb.	21.25

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar. 25th:

M.G. Bengal Good	14.82
,, ,, Fully Good	15.57
,, ,, Fine	16.07
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	19.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	20.15
,, ,, ,, Fine	20.80
,, Broach Good	22.35
,, ,, Fully Good	22.60
,, ,, Fine	23.85
,, Broach Scinde Good	15.00
,, ,, Fully Good	16.75
,, ,, Fine	19.25

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Mar. 25th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	115,800,000	Dec.	2,500 000
Public Deposits	19,500,000	Inc.	1,400,000
Other do.	131,600,000	Dec	1,200,000
Govt. Securities	45,400.000	Inc.	3,300,000
Other do.	91,100,000	Dec.	900 000
Notes and Gold	33,100,000	,,	2,400,000

The BANK RESERVE is 22% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar. 25th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	31,000
,, Export to Great Britain	3,000
,, ,, to Continent	3,000
Fiuture at New York May	24.15
,, ,, July	25.57
,, ,, Oct.	22.11
Spot Cotton at New York	41.50
,, ,, Orlean	40.75
Future at New Orleans May	37.65
,, ,, Oct.	32.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 7/8
Demand Bills	3.84.90
Silver Commercial Barg.	124 1/2

New York. Mar. 27th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Fiuture at New York May	38.47
,, ,, July	36.72
,, ,, Oct.	32.14
Spot Cotton at New York	41.50
,, ,, Orleans	40.25
Future at New Orleans May	38.02
,, ,, Oct.	32.04

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 25th.

Rents 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	72 1/8
,, 2 months hence	72 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest, day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 days market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½%	45 3/4
Rupee Paper 5%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	55
Government Securities 5%	68 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	55.05

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£86
Hongkong Bank	£109
National Bank	£62½

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 25th

Funding Loan 4%	£62 1/
Victory Loan 4%	£76 3/
5% New	£87 7/

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 25th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujarat, Cawnpore	£46
,, ,, Mogador, Yeste	
,, ,, April-Sept.	£43
Rape or Rapeseed—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex Ship Aps	£48
Quoted	
Rape or Rapeseed:—Inactive	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May-Jun	£42
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered)	£11
,, ,, Mar.-Apl.	£11
Copra Rapeseed:—Mar.-May-Sellers	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£115
Standard Copper, G.M.B.	£106½
Copper Brazers	£157
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	Nominally 59

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	74
Do. Do. July Sellers	74
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76
Javas:—Easier on exchange movements.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May Sellers	2/4 1/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/4
Tone:—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 30.

The "teji-mundi" settlement took place this evening and the tone of the market to-day has been irregular. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 475 for Fully Good Broach April-May and fluctuated for a time between Rs. 478 and Rs. 475. The price then settled down to about Rs. 476, and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 475½. Shortly after the rate declined to Rs. 472, but later on improved to Rs. 477 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 476½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 476, the highest and lowest prices there being Rs. 478 and Rs. 474, and the market closing at Rs. 474½. Other rates were as under.

For ready cotton there has been some enquiry by shippers and mills, and the tone was rather better.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	474½
Fully Good M. G. Broach		July-Aug.	403
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		May	318
		July	328
Fine Oomras		May	404
,,		July	414

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 30th MAR. 1920.

	Rs		
Fully Good M.G Bengal		May	318
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		July	328
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	476
Fine M.G. Oomras		May	409
,, ,, ,,		July	418

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	..	338	318	298	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	338	318	298	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	440	420	395	..	..
Central P. No. 1	490	470	425	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	470	450	415	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton, produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	13,418 Bales.
Wheat	21,494 Cwts.
Linseed	3,395 ,,
Rape etc	1,875 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,378 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	447 ,,
Castorseed	660 ,,
Rice	57,266 ,,
Myrabollams	956 ,,
Cottonseed	25,243 ,,
Mowraseed	297 ,,
Gram	6,824 ,,
Jewar	533 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	346 ,,
Bajree	933 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's bids, rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 30th 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	56	0	0	8	4	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 80	58	0	0	8	4	0
,, ,, Karachi Bengs	54	0	0	8	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Dali	12	0	0	..		
,, ,, Cawnpore	12	0	0	..		
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0	..		
Linseed, Brown Bold	16	4	0	17	0	0
,, ,, Thin	15	8	0	16	4	0
Linseed, White 85-90	108	0	0	22	8	0
,, Gajar 75-80	102	0	0	..		
,, Gajar 50-60	93	0	0	..		
,, Black	85	0	0	..		
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	15	0	0
Groundnuts	95	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	8	0	0	..		
Barley	40	0	0	..		
Castorseed	56	0	0	12	8	0

Forward	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	2	12	3
Linseed May	15	9	6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 30th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	2 3 3/16
Bank demand	2 3 1/4
Documentary acceptance 3m/s	2 4 3/8
Foreign demand	560
American Dollars	235
French ,,	223½
Belgian ,,	335
Italian ,,	105
Japanese ,,	105½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 30.

Bar Gold ready, Rs. 23-2-0

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 2/3 1/2.
D D on London, 2/3 5/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a. 2/4 1/2.
D D on France, Frcs 600.
Credit 3 Msd/a. Frcs 715.
T T on Japan, Rs. 103½.
60 Days sights Rs. 95.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent Bar Loan due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
Paper, 59.
4 per cent Port Trust loan dated '63.
4 per cent Port Trust loan dated '63.
4 per cent Municipal loan dated '83.
4 per cent Municipal stock (rate) 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust loan dated '63.
3½ per cent Municipal Tenser 88.
3 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91 to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market continues very strong owing to big speculative demand for forward delivery. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 2800, Bombay Cotton 1375, Bombay Dyeing 3880, Bombay Uniteds 2350, Century 1285, Central India 4640, Colaba 3220, Coorla 2500, Crescent 730, Currimbhoy 1225, David 1685, Fazulbhoy 1805, Finlay 1410, Indian Bleaching 305, Indore-Malwa 652/8, Kastoorchand 2800, Kohinpor 4100, Madhowji 4250, New Great 1035, New City 3700 xd, Pearls 1410, Phoenix 1195, Shapurji 397/8, Simplex 1200, Standard 3500, Swan 1480, Swadeshi 4580, Tata Mill 2460, Andhra Valley 810, Alcock 1230, Bombay-Burma 830, Bt. Burma Petrol. 23, Bombay Tramway 2010, Bombay Steam 535, Bundi 60/8, Indian Cement 630, Katni ord 337/8, Katni def 1725, New India Insurance 35 pr, Shivtajpur 36, Tata ord 180, Tata def 1910, Tata Hydro 1155, Scindia Steam 3/8.

CHEMICALS

Bombay, March 30.

As reported in our previous columns, the demand is still poor. Bleaching powder continues quiet, however, the supply from Home has been somewhat diminished, which is expected to make the demand more brisk with higher quotations. Sodium, zinc, brown sugar of lead, etc., have no fluctuations. Yarini K and O T continue very dull and weak-holders willing to part with their stock at Rs. 15/16 per cwt. The quotations are almost the same.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, March 30.

The quotations from Home show a down-ward tendency. Healds, Reeds etc., are also quoted very high. The old lots on the spot are slowly being consumed. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1/10 to Rs. 2/12-0. Reeds 0-3-0; Roller-Cloth Rs. 3; Roller-Skins Rs. Pickers No. 4 (Britchley) Rs. 80/85; Pickers No. 4 (Headlam) Rs. 75/80; Slubbings Rs. 55/60; Warpers Rs. 60/65; Rowings Rs. 30/32; Picking Bands Rs. 3-2-0, etc.

COLOURS-MARKET.

Bombay, March 30.

The dullness of the market continues and very limited business is passing.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red, Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 per lb.
Methyl Violet (pow), Rs. 14 to Rs. 17 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 23 to Rs. 30 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 14 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per lb.

The statement regarding to return of Sir O. Sankaran Nair to India on account of Lady Sankaran Nair's ill-health is unfounded. Lady Sankaran Nair is now in Madras.

OFFRS' FAMILIES FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Ladysansdowne Officers Families Fund is a well-known institution founded for the purpose of rendering assistance to the wives & dependents of Officers killed in the War. Although the war is over there is stimuch scope for assistance and the demand on the fund are still heavy. Rs. 4275 was distributed by the Indian Sub-Committee in the month of February. Donations have fallen off considerably of late. The Frontier has been and is still taking its toll of life in India and donations to the Fund are invited and would be thankfully received.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., B Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue
Jute Black B Conc., G Conc

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Extra Conc., BBN, E Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine B
Phenylene Brown FL, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BEF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BFF, BF Conc., G G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste
Thionone Black FL Conc., FB Conc., R Conc., 5R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Cordth 5 Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black F Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo
Thionone Isabelline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G. I

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red Paste
Anthracene Blue SWF Paste, 2B Paste 2R Powder, 2WR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome V 4B Paste
Diadem Chrome Bl GN Extra HN Extra, B Extra, R

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Gr B
Diadem Chrome Red BH
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WI
Monochrome Orange I Paste
Monochrome Yellow G Paste GFF Paste
Print Orange R Past
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black
Acid Magenta
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Acid Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine 8
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R, Conc., GGO Conc.
Tartrazine Supra E, N I
Wool Scarlet 8B

Direct Colours

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Congo Red
Diamine Fast Yellow
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BB

Paramine Direct B, 4B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 4R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paranheline Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

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Brilliant Oil Crimson in lump
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lump

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lump

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Paste Dark Brown
Paste Tan O
Chrome Leather Black

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan
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For holds not but glorious
In the a body a virtuous life
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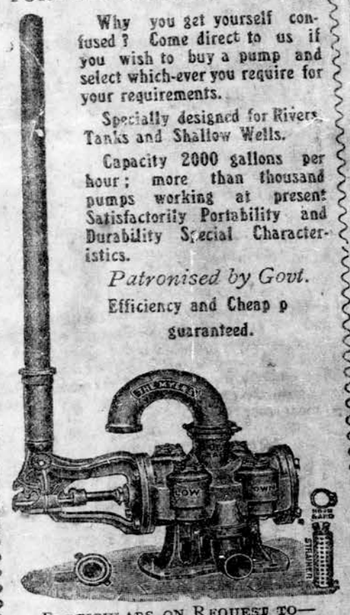
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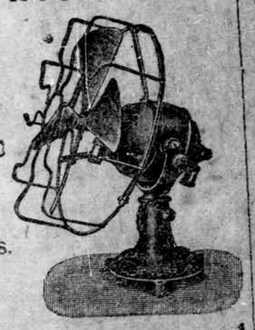
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KHILAFAT.

AGITATION IN ENGLAND CONDEMNED.

Maulvi Abdul Karim, who presided at the annual session of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League referring to the question of Khilafat said:

The question that has of late most intensely exercised the minds of the Musalmans not only in India but all over the Islamic world is the question of the Khilafat and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. I had to say something on this question much earlier than many of those who are now taking a very prominent part in its discussion. So far back as November, 1914, only three months after the disastrous war had broken out, finding that some designing time-servers were misleading the Government as to the real feelings of the Indian Musalmans regarding the Turkish empire and its sovereign, I addressed to one of the highest officials in the Presidency two letters drawing his attention to the immense mischief which was being done by the over-zealous opportunists by abusing the Turks and disowning the Khalifa in order to propitiate the authorities. I pointed out how the Musalmans of India have, for centuries, regarded the Turkish Empire as their own and looked with veneration upon its sovereign as their Khalifa and the guardian and protector of their holy places, and why the tie which binds a person in the Gangetic valley to an individual on the Bosphorus may seem incomprehensible or even absurd to one who is not a Musalman. The letters produced the desired effect. They were typed and circulated, some of the mischievous people, if my information is correct, were reprimanded and told to stop their nonsense, and the newspapers were instructed not to publish what they might say or write about the Khilafat.

PROMISE NOT AN OFFER.

At the last annual session of the All-India Muslim League and at the Khilafat conferences held from time to time the facts connected with the Khilafat question have been thoroughly discussed and the demands of the Musalmans have been emphatically and authoritatively stated. I do not, therefore, propose to take up your time by recapitulating them at any length at this meeting. I have, however, a few words to say regarding certain points which strike me as being important. To my mind no amount of sophistry can explain away the pledge given by the Prime Minister of England regarding the integrity of the Turkish empire at the time when the war was in its most critical stage. It was a solemn declaration seriously made from its place in the Parliament. That it was a mere offer and not a pledge is, I think, nothing but an after-thought of the Prime Minister's apologists. I cannot persuade myself to believe that a gentleman of Mr. Lloyd George's responsible position could have so far forgotten himself as to be guilty of such distortion of facts as to have solemnly given a pledge meaning all the time to break it at the first convenient opportunity. My idea is that when great difficulties stared him in the face and despair well-nigh overwhelmed him and when the fate of the empire in his charge was hanging in the balance, he honestly made the promise intending to keep it. But when the danger was over, when the stability of the empire was assured and he found himself master of the situation, the lust of territorial aggrandisement and the religious bigotry of a descendant of the medieval crusaders got the better of his sense of honour and justice, and he is now trying to back out of his commitments. Abdul, as the British Tommy would call the Turkish soldier, was a "clean fighter" as long as he fought, but as soon as he ceased to fight he became an unclean fighter, guilty of all sorts of barbarities and atrocities. Such mean tactics in manufacturing most serious charges against innocent people are, I need scarcely say, sure to get exposed sooner or later. The Musalmans have made it sufficiently clear that they cannot acquiesce in any settlement in which that solemn pledge is no adhered to and the integrity of the Ottoman empire is not maintained. It was these and similar assurances which induced the heroic Musalman soldiers to fight with all the valour of their race and the ardour of their religion in defence of the British Empire. Would they have shed a drop of Islamic blood if they could have realised that they were digging the grave, as Mr. Lloyd George's predecessor in office had the hardihood to say, of the greatest Islamic empire in the world? Would they have moved one step forward if they could have known that they were being led to a crusade, as the Prime Minister has been pleased to assert, for the annihilation of their co-religionists? Is there a Musalman with a drop of Islamic blood in his veins whose heart has not bled by the recent report of the horrible atrocities committed upon [illegible] whose number is computed between 100,000 to 200,000, are homeless and in the depth of misery? What would have happened if the Musalman soldiers had not sacrificed their lives to gain victory for the allied cause? The Peace Conference would not have perhaps sat in peace at Paris to decide the fate of Christian empires in accordance with the principle of self-determination and to divide the Islamic empire among the Christian nations. These, gentlemen, are facts which the Musalmans can never forget. As to the position of the Khalifa, it should be most strongly impressed upon those with whom the final decision lies that the Khalifatul Islami, unlike the Roman Catholic Pope, must be the monarch of a powerful empire, able to protect the interests of his co-religionists and having sovereign jurisdiction over the Jaziratul Arab, where the holy cities of Islam, of which he is the guardian and protector, are situated.

AGITATION IN ENGLAND CONDEMNED.

I do not find words to sufficiently condemn the wild agitation which has been started in England by some of those who call themselves Liberals and apostles of Christianity as soon as the long-delayed decision of the Peace Conference regarding the retention of Constantinople by the Turks has been announced. In fact the cat is at last out of the bag. So long assurances were given that it was not a war between the cross and the crescent and it was not the British statesmen who desired the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. But no sooner has an announcement been made that the capital of the Turkish empire is to continue at Constantinople than a violent storm of opposition has arisen in England. Can hypocrisy go further than this? For centuries Constantinople has been a veritable apple of discord among the European nations. If they could all agree as to its fate the Turks would have been long ago packed off Europe bag and baggage. God who protected them so long will, I hope, protect them now. Who knows that another war even among the Christian nations of Europe over the Constantinople question would not again throw humanity into convulsion before long? Let us hope that the extreme gravity of the situation would yet be realised and good sense would at last prevail and such a decision would be come to as would spare the world a fresh conflagration that might again set ablaze the continents of Asia and Africa and in all likelihood of Europe as well. It is a matter of some satisfaction that Mr. Lloyd George has at last thought it prudent to disown his apologists and to admit that this declaration was a pledge and not an offer. The carrying into effects of the *whole* pledge should now be strongly insisted upon, and it should be most distinctly made known that its partial fulfilment cannot satisfy the Musalmans. I am exceedingly glad that the representatives of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, to whom our grateful thanks are due, have given a lie direct to Lord Bryce's statement regarding Muslim sentiment, affirming in unmistakable language how very genuine, deep-rooted and intense is the feeling of the Indian Musalmans in this matter. The news of the agitation to get reversed the decision of the Peace conference with regard to Constantinople has produced a most disquieting effect on the Musalmans. It will be a calamity if they are driven to desperation. The fidelity of the Musalmans to their faith is a wonder to the world. There is no sacrifice which they do not undergo for its sake. For five years Muslim loyalty has stood almost superhuman test. It would be most unwise to put it to a further strain.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 1 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.781 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9 „
Dew Point	73.6 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.770 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.2 „
Maximum temparature of Air	88.4 „
Minimum do. do.	76.3 „
Genral Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,WSW,NW.
Movement of Wind	132 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	30	m 8	16	25	1	30	m 2	35	18	3
		9	7a	26	11		2	28a	18	10
Wed.	31	m 9	2	28	4	31	m 7	28	17	11
	Apl.	2	5a	28	5	Apl.	7	56a	14	8
Thu.	1	m 10	12	27	2	1	m 4	5	16	9
		10	28a	27	10		4	14a	17	3
Fri	2	m 10	52	13	7	2	m 4	58	2	5
		11	3a	13	8		4	49a	2	6
Sat.	3	m 11	31	28	4	3	m 5	12	15	7
		11	34a	27	11		5	29a	17	2
Sun.	4	m 0	7a	28	6	4	5	42	15	4
							6	0a	17	5
Mon.	5	m 0	4	27	8	5	m 6	10	15	4
		0	41a	28	3		„	29a	17	10

Mar.	30 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 36m.	Sunset.	6h. 52m.
„	31 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 33m.	„	6h. 53m.
April	1 (Thursday)	„	6h. 33m.	„	6h. 53m.
„	2 (Friday)	„	6h. 33m.	„	6h. 53m.
„	3 (Saturday)	„	6h. 32m	„	6h. 53m.
„	4 (Sunday)	„	6h. 31m.	„	6h. 53m.
„	5 (Monday)	„	6h. 30m.	„	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	„	11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	„	18d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	„	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Multan. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature is below the average both by day and night in the east and north Punjab, the deficiency being moderate at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is moderately below normal both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual except at Karachi, where light cloud is present and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in slight excess in Sind, but is in defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is generally below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kadhiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal on the Kathiawar coast and in Central India West. Day temperature is locally above normal in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar, Ahmedabad recording a maximum of 107 deg. F. night temperature is above the average at most stations in Kathiawar, but is below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports a thunderstorm with hail and 0.34 in. of rain. Skies are practically clear. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur; night temperature is lower than usual in the northwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in north Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is locally above normal in the north of the division; night temperature is in excess at Bijapur and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for thunderstorms accompanied by light rain at Raipur and a fall of 1.83 in. at Colombo. Temperature remains low in the Punjab and the United Provinces, but humidity has decreased and the air is drier than usual over the greater part of north-west India.

Dry weather is likely except in the extreme south and possibly the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th March 1920.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Simla Kumaon Hills, and local in Upper Burma and Bihar with a few falls in the Central Provinces east and the plains of the United Provinces and of the east Punjab. Chief amounts are:—Bhamo, Sibsagar, Shillong, Gauhati half an inch; Cherrapunji, Barisal one; Jessore three-quarters; Calcutta, Burdwan one and a half; Balsore, Cuttack two; False Point one; Chaibasa a half; Agra, Meerut, Delhi, Simla a quarter; Pendra a half.

Temperature is low in the area from the Punjab to Bengal and Assam.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th March 1920 was 29.999 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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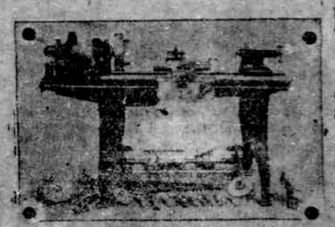

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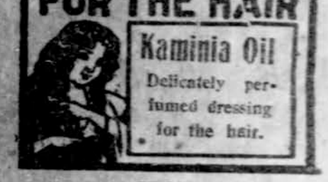

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